

Cloisonne

—AND—

Satsuma Ware

WE have an exceedingly choice collection of this beautiful ware in vases of all sizes and shapes, cups and saucers, rose-bowls, teapots, christening bowls, etc. Every piece we are now offering is from the hands of the old artists who are rapidly dying out; therefore these goods will steadily increase in value.

This ware is especially appropriate for gift goods.

Every visitor in Victoria is cordially invited to inspect our matchless display.

Challoner & Mitchell

Goldsmiths and Jewelers

47 and 49 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Cakes Like Mother Made

The toothsome "home-mades" of our Cake Department please the particular. You'll say they're "like mother made."

GOLDEN ROD CAKE, each	20c
WINE CAKES, each	15c
JELLY ROLLS, each	20c
MADEIRA CAKES, each	20c and 25c
LAYER CAKES, each	25c
SULTANA CAKE, per lb.	35c
FRUIT CAKE, per lb.	35c
LADY FINGERS, per doz.	40c
DOUGHNUTS, per doz.	10c
CUP CAKES, per doz.	15c
VANILLA ROLLS, per doz.	15c
BUNS, per doz.	15c
BOSTON BROWN BREAD	10c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers - 111 Government Street

\$3.50-Spot Cash-\$3.50

WILL BUY A PAIR OF

MEN'S GUN-METAL CALF BLUCHERS, WELTED

A Shoe with all the style and fitting qualities of a \$6.00 Shoe

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA

Your Shoes Will Be Right if You Get Them Here

PICNIC HAMS

Have just received a very choice shipment of Picnic Ham, per lb. 16¢

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Johnson Street.

The Three Winners for the Hot Weather

Crosse & Blackwell's Chicken and Tongue, in glass jars, each 75c

Crosse & Blackwell's Veal and Ham, in glass jars, each 75c

Crosse & Blackwell's Chicken-Breasts, in glass jars, each 75c

The West End Grocery Co.

TRY US. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

YEAR'S TOURIST TRAVEL REACHES RECORD FIGURE

Western Accommodation Taxed to Provide for the Wayfarers

MANY IN TENTS AT EDMONTON

Traffic Receipts of Canadian Pacific Are Favorably Affected by Rush.

Edmonton, Aug. 10.—It is said that there are over 3,000 people residing in tents. The reports which have been issued by the Canadian Pacific officials indicate that, the tourist travel which has been recorded this season has been up to date greater than that of any other year. So great, indeed, has this been increased that the passenger receipts of the road are said to be augmented by at least from fifteen to twenty per cent. In the early portion of the season it was expected that the travel would be somewhat smaller than usual, as with a season at least two or three weeks behind that of other years, it was felt that the travel through the summer would be somewhat curtailed. This expectation has been, however, cast away, as the figures which are already to hand not only show that there has been no falling off, but that there has been one of the most substantial increases in the history of the road. The western receipts on the C. P. R. particularly in the mountains, have boasted of a larger quota of visitors than any other season. The difficulty of finding accommodation has been the one problem of the hotels, and even with the extra accommodation which is afforded at Banff, Lake Louise and the other hotels, it was found that the crowding was even greater than ever, and not always was it that guests could be accommodated. Many of the tourists are now traveling eastward, after a holiday trip in the mountains, but the number that are going westward are equally great, so there is not the slightest diminution in the number of travellers.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Telegraphers' strike spreads. Heavy tourist traffic. People die in railway tunnel.

Page 2—Al. Briggs resigns from the C. P. R. service. Floods cause heavy loss of life in Japan. General news.

Page 3—Report of fire investigation will be presented to council tomorrow night. General news.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals.

Page 6—General local news.

Page 7—Ex-Mayor Haywood writes of Canada's exhibit at Dublin exhibition. Improvement work in progress on E. & N. railway. General local news.

Page 8—St. Andrew's Society games were great success. Provincial government's irrigation expert will arrive shortly. Prairie people discussing Victoria. General news.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine news.

Page 11—South Sanich council meeting. Price of milk to be raised in Victoria. Markets. Financial news and stock quotations.

Page 12—Real estate advertisements.

Page 13—Real estate advertisements.

Page 14—Classified want ads. and real estate advertisements.

Page 15—John D. Rockefeller philanthropist. General news.

Page 16—Manuka desertion case will be tried in Vancouver. Work at the fair grounds.

Magazine Section.

Page 17—Victoria the beautiful. Where the trout lurks, by Prof. Prince. The Venice of Canada.

Page 18—Combined strategy for the army and navy. Man eaters of the deep. Praise for Canada's resources.

Page 19—President Roosevelt and the open shop. Notes of foreign navies. Municipal ownership. A disturbed copper market.

Page 20—An hour with the editor.

Page 21—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

Page 22—The Simple life.

Page 23—The Simple life (continued).

Page 24—Making better policemen. Kier Hardie on social problems. News of railways of Western Canada.

Page 25—History of American Institute of Mining Engineers. Other side of Russian penitentiary life. Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

Page 26—Famous men honored at Oxford. Society gossip. Services in city churches.

Page 27—Dawn of home rule for Ireland. The new Fastnet lighthouse. Some Paderewski stories. The late Sir William H. Perkin.

Page 28—The rise of Japan. A doctor for seventy years. Boats that glide.

Page 29—Fighting fierce forest fires in the Northwest. An address on faith, by W. J. Bryan. Weak end storyette.

Page 30—A real love story. Admiral Yamamoto's great speech. The King's orders. Stock exchange gambling.

Page 31—The world of labor. Japanese colony in New York.

Page 32—The amateur photographer. Military ballooning.

MONEY STRINGENCY

Policy of the Banks in the West is Criticized

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—J. K. McCutcheon, manager of the Home Life Insurance company, returned after a two months' trip through the west. Speaking of the financial conditions at present prevailing and the stringency of the money markets, he said: "My opinion is that the banks have shut up tight very much quicker than they had any need to. There might have been some reason for their being a little more careful, but that might have been done a good deal more gradually instead of as suddenly as they have done."

"Why should the banks loan so much money on call loans in a foreign country when money is needed so much right here in the west? That is a question that the banks ought to answer. They say that the money is immediately available, and that it would not be if loaned here in the west. But what difference does it make if it is not immediately available, when they can be assured that any money they have invested in mortgages on farms or anything else in the west is as good as gold."

Mr. Gates' Plans.

New York, Aug. 10.—John W. Gates, it is learned by the Sun's Saratoga correspondent, has gone to Europe to settle down there like Richard Croker, live the life of a country squire and keep up a racing establishment. Mr. Gates, the story says, will retain his citizenship in the United States. His son will probably represent him here, but he himself will seldom favor this country with a visit.

Restored to Favor

Berlin, Aug. 10.—It is asserted that Marschal Von Biberstein, who was in disgrace ten years ago, is now a serious candidate for the chancellorship. The Kaiser is delighted with the high standing he has attained among the delegates at the peace conference.

EXPLOSION WRECKED THE TOWN OF ESSEX

Two Men Killed and Three Fatally Injured by Nitro-Glycerine

Detroit Mich., Aug. 10.—Two men were killed, three more probably fatally injured and scores of people slightly hurt by the explosion of a half car of nitro-glycerine at the Michigan Central railroad station at Essex, Ont., seventeen miles inland from the Detroit river today. Practically every building in the little town of 1,500 people was damaged, some of them being blown to pieces.

The shock of the explosion was plainly felt for twenty miles around. The brakeman McNary, of Amherstburg, Ont.; Brakeman Leo Conlon, of Amherstburg, Ont.

The other members of the train crew are among those most severely injured.

Mrs. Mary Morton, of Michigan, a passenger on the train, was severely, if not fatally, hurt.

It is reported that one man is buried in the ruins of Green's elevator. Everything for a radius of 300 yards from the depot is in ruins.

The car containing the nitro-glycerine was on a side track near the freight shed. Brakeman McNary discovered that the nitro-glycerine was leaking and started to open the car, without warning, the explosion occurred.

The shock, which was felt for twenty miles, tore the new stone depot to pieces, destroyed the freight sheds and nearby cottages, levelling Green's elevator beside the tracks and smashed the mill into kindling wood.

The engine and tender of the train, with the other cars were reduced to scrap iron, and where they stood there was only a hole twenty feet deep and fifty feet across.

McNary's mangled body was found 200 feet away from the tracks in a field and Brakeman Conlon was dug from under a car of coal, dead.

Fireman Managan lay near the ruins of his engine, and the other two members of the train crew and the station agent, were dug from the wrecked station, badly hurt.

The final loss will probably be about \$300,000.

DOUKHOBOR'S DIFFICULTY

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—The Doukhobor party of pilgrims has been stopped at Whittemouth by order of the C. P. R., who refuses to permit them to proceed any further on their way eastward. If they attempt to proceed any further along the C. P. R. tracks they will be arrested for trespassing and taken to prison. As there is practically no other way for them to go they will have to submit to the inevitable. If they leave Whittemouth by a logging trail, the only other method of egress towards the east, they will end up in a logging camp, and have to go several miles through the bush before they strike another trail, during which time they will suffer terribly from hunger, mosquitoes, etc.

Thomas Car a Winner

New York, Aug. 10.—A Thomas car won the Brighton endurance auto race, a Losier car was second, and a Jackson car third.

Ottawa Candidates

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—It seems probable that Dr. Parent will be the French Conservative candidate in Ottawa. He is a strong man. The Liberals are discussing a successor to Hon. A. Belcourt.

Bill Miner Still Free

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—No news has yet been heard of Bill Miner and his companions in flight. It is now generally considered certain that Miner must have received some aid from the outside to enable him to get clear away.

MANY PASSENGERS DIE IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL

Disastrous Wreck of Two Trains on Railroad in Spain

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The southern express was derailed near Alconza and later was run into by a freight train. Later details show that it occurred in the tunnel of Otsartu, near Alconza, a station on the northern railway.

The valley of Cegana is ascended through twelve tunnels, reaching the culminating point of the line over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the middle of the tunnel beyond Otsartu, which is two miles long.

After the wreck of the two trains, in the subsequent conflagration the tunnel acted as a chimney, fanning the flames and creating a panic among the survivors, who sought to escape from the smoke and heat. The exact number of victims has not yet been established. There were only nine passengers on board the southern express when it left Irun, but other people boarded the train at San Sebastian.

VAIN ENDEAVORS TO ESCAPE

People Overcome by Flames and Smoke From Wreck—Number of Victims Unknown.

Freighter Killed

Battleford, Aug. 10.—Darwin King, of Lansing, Mich., was killed on Thursday about fifteen miles from here on the Tramping Lake trail, when engaged in freighting for the G. T. P. The unfortunate man was seated upon a large load of oats, and when driving down a hill the bag on which he sat slipped, throwing him forward between the horses. The two wheels passed over him, crushing his spine and several ribs. Internal hemorrhage followed, which caused his death before Dr. McClurg arrived. The deceased met with the accident at 3 o'clock and died at 7. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

Many Forgery Charges.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 10.—At the police court today Edwin O. Brown, bartender, appeared for preliminary examination on eleven additional charges of forgery. He was committed for trial.

CROP SITUATION

Shortage May not be so Great as Some Expected

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—Crop reports have been of a very gratifying nature, and even the most pessimists are looking forward to if not a large yield, a satisfactory one. Since the spring, when it looked as if the adverse weather would completely spoil any chance of seeding, the crop has been a question that probably received more universal discussion than any other subject.

Many dealers declared when the grain was sown that it was mere folly, and predicted direful happenings for the province. When the grain began to make its appearance and reached a fairly good height the people who had been croaking at the start were impressed and looked at the brighter side.

The reports indicate that there will be a shortage in this province at least, but that it will be minor compared to some estimates. Farmers are looking forward to better prices for wheat, and considering everything, are well pleased with the existing conditions. In some districts of this province, where an early failure was predicted, the situation has improved so greatly that an average yield is looked for.

MINES HANDICAPPED BY SHORTAGE OF COKE

Smelters Unable to Operate at Full Capacity for Want of Fuel

Roseland, B.C., Aug. 10.—The coke shortage continues to restrict work and to lessen the quantity of ore put through the smelters. Representatives of several mining companies have visited Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. during the past days, and promised to have been made that strong efforts will be made to increase the coke output. The colliery managers claim there is a demand for men throughout the west that they have been compelled to operate their mines and smelters short-handed, and that this is the cause of the shortage of fuel.

The situation is bad, as if the shortage continues all the plants will in time have to shut down for want of fuel to keep the furnaces in operation. The mines are in splendid condition, and could produce a very large output larger than for several years past, could the smelters be kept running to their full capacity. The shipments were badly cut down this week, as the smelters were congested with ore.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 10.—The following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year, respectively: Shipments—Boundary, week, 31,660; year, 706,794; Roseland, week, 3,673; year, 163,647; East of Columbia river, week, 26,014; year, 79,350. Total, 37,873; 951,815.

Smelter receipts—Grand Forks, 15,843; 381,086; Greenwood, 8,976; 204,470; Boundary Falls, 5,797; 104,484; Trail, 4,974; 138,961; Nelson, 25; 10,048; Northport, 155; 61,762; Marysville, 600; 19,200. Total, 36,370; 920,016.

Murderer Reprieved.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—Capelli, the Italian convicted of murder at Parry Sound, has been reprieved until October.

Eastern Lumber Trade

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Lumber men are of the opinion that lumber will advance in price. The expense of cutting is getting heavier year by year. The cut will be about the same as last year.

Protecting the Birds

Washington, Aug. 10.—The president has signed a new order creating the Tern Islands a bird reservation. The reservation embraces all of the "mud lumps" in and near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.

Preparations Making For Next Season's Work.

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—The Alpine Club of Canada has just sent out a ballot containing the names of forty candidates for membership. There is one associate, S. Lindt, of Glacier, B.C. Twenty-nine actives have climbed the necessary ten thousand feet above sea level, including one from Melbourne, Australia, Americans from the States ranging from New York to California and Canadians from New Brunswick to British Columbia. Among the graduating candidates, perhaps the best known name is that of Winthrop E. Stone, the president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Plans are already being discussed for the clubhouse to be erected at Banff next season. The lot is a fine one, and members will be allowed to camp on it at any time during the summer until the whole lot is required for the club house.

PRICE OF CONSOLS AT RECORD LOW POINT

Depression Affects These and Other Securities on the London Market.

London, Aug. 10.—Business on the stock exchange closed quieter today after a week of anxiety and excitement, due to a combination of disturbing influences, chiefly the severe depression in New York and the continued rapid decline of consols, together with adverse reports from India and Morocco and rumors of financial trouble in Berlin.

The markets opened more cheerful after the holidays, operators believing that the worst of the depression was over, but this feeling was soon dispelled by the demoralization exhibited in Wall street, which was followed by the relapse of the British premier security owing to renewed liquidation for German and British account, consols closing at the record low level of 81. The depression extended to all the markets, values being almost universally marked down, the fall being accentuated by bears selling on a considerable scale.

One day after the chief sufferers from the prevailing weakness. The markets, however, were mainly dominated by New York, and displayed great irregularity throughout the week, but prices closed above the low quotations. The difference on the week ranged from 1 to 8 points. Union Pacific and St. Paul and Illinois Central were chiefly affected.

The closing was weak. Canadian Pacific was flat on heavy German selling, and Grand Trunk was weak on the disappointing dividends. The firmness of discounts continued to be the feature of the money market. Their rapid advance, the principal cause of which was the eagerness of New York to discount bills here, and the willingness to pay outside rates, was believed to point to the possibility of early gold shipments to America, which London is ill able to spare owing to the lowness of the gold reserve of the Bank of England.

This, coupled with the fact of the continued foreign competition for the gold of the open market, created a belief that there will be an early advance in the Bank of England discount rate.

GREAT NORTHERN WRECK

Express Partly Derailed and Fifteen Passengers Injured

Spokane, Aug. 10.—The Great Northern passenger train with mail for St. Paul, eastbound, was wrecked near Mills station this afternoon. The engine, coach and diner left the track and a fall of the rails. Fifteen persons were injured, some seriously, but none fatally. Conductor Charles Hollingsworth is reported the most seriously injured, but details are meagre. A relief train conveying four physicians has been rushed from Spokane.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The Grand Trunk has submitted plans to the government for a new central station for Ottawa to cost two million dollars. It also proposes the erection of a palatial hotel, to cost a million. The site will probably be selected on Nipigon Point.

The carnival committee awarded the prize of \$100 to Mrs. Fraser, of Petone, N. Z., who traveled 20,000 miles to visit her old home.

Captain Tito is promoted to be major of the Sixth regiment, Vancouver, to succeed Major Henderson, transferred to the corps reserve. Lieut. Duncan is retired from the Fifth, Victoria.

The nominal surplus revenue over expenditure for the four months is ten million dollars.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SPREADS TO MANY CITIES

Western Business of Both Companies is Badly Hampered

NEW YORK MEN MAY ALSO QUIT

Officers of Union Say All Union Men Are Likely to be Called From Keys

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Encouraged by their success in hampering the telegraph facilities of both commercial telegraph companies in Chicago, the striking operators are now planning to carry the warfare to all parts of the United States and Canada. Instructions were today telegraphed by National Secretary Russell to the men in New York and other cities where they are still at work to "save their money and await orders."

Another telegram was sent to President Small, of the telegraphers, who is in San Francisco, urging him to take the first train to Chicago to look after the situation, as it is the announced intention of the men to engineer the fight from here. The telegraph companies are preparing to meet the issue, and declare they will fight to a finish. They declare they have been temporizing with the situation for months, and they will hold no further negotiations with representatives of the men on strike. Cots have been installed in the buildings of both companies in Chicago for the accommodation of strike breakers and other preparations for a bitter struggle are being perfected.

Approximately there are 4,000 telegraph operators now on strike who were employed by both companies in 39 cities throughout the United States, and the list is being added to every few minutes. The points already affected and the number of strikers are as follows:

Western Union—Chicago, 1,150; Houston, 30; Kansas City, 330; Topeka, 8; Oklahoma City, 10; Pueblo, 8; New Orleans, 100; Nashville, 75; Columbus, 70; Memphis, 60; Dallas, 105; Meridian, 10; Jackson, Miss., 15; Minneapolis, 60; Milwaukee, 30; St. Louis, 225; Helena, Mont., 40; Salt Lake, 36; Colorado Springs, 10; Denver, 75; Ft. Worth, 40; El Paso, 35; St. Paul, 150; Los Angeles, 60; Fargo, 10; Omaha, 60; Sioux City, 25; Knoxville, 15.

Postal—Chicago, 500; Kansas City, 70; Topeka, 5; Oklahoma, 10; New Orleans, 60; Dallas, 40; Memphis, 50; Jackson, Tenn., 5; Augusta, 25; St. Louis, 80; Milwaukee, 15; Birmingham, 65; Omaha, 25.

Non-union operators from the east arrived here today and they were placed at work. The new arrivals were evenly distributed between the two companies.

The Two Stories.

"We are filling positions as rapidly as possible," said Supt. Cook, of the Western Union tonight, "and we are in a better position than we expected. We will not deal with any representatives of the strikers, as this company only treats with its own employees. When the men quit work they ceased to be employees of the Western Union, and our relations with them are at an end. There will be no union recognition in this controversy."

"Will you meet President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor if he should come to Chicago and offer his services?" Mr. Cook was asked. "We will not," was the emphatic answer. Mr. Gompers is expected to reach Chicago Monday.

Mr. Capen, superintendent of the Postal, said his company was making better progress than had been expected.

"A number of our old employees have already returned to work," he declared, "and others have signified their intention of doing so."

National Secretary Russell, of the C. T. U. A., said: "We are pleased with the situation, and no matter what sort of claims the telegraph officials may make the fact remains they are not doing any business. They have a few chiefs and inexperienced telegraphers at work, but as far as the companies being able to handle the public's business is concerned, they are merely trying to mislead the public. We know for an actual fact that in Chicago there are not fifty operators working for the commercial companies tonight, where under normal conditions the number amounts to 1,650. We are in this fight to stay, and we must have recognition or our union might as well go out of business."

All day a committee was preparing demands, which will be submitted to the telegraph companies on Monday as a preliminary to ordering a general strike. The demands in substance provide for equal pay for equal work and an eight hour day, the abolition of the sliding scale now in force, the companies to furnish typewriters and to cease discrimination against union men. If the company refuses to accept these demands the men in New York and all other cities still at work is declared tonight, will be ordered to refuse to work with non-union men. This state of affairs would indicate that it is only a matter of a few hours before the strike will begin both in the United States and Canada.

The strikers, it is said tonight, were planning to cripple the long distance service. There are 30 telegraph operators employed in this branch of the service in Chicago. These men are expert wire men and are used in making up circuits. The strikers deny this.

(Continued On Page Two)

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MINSTREL SHOW

GORGE PARK

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, August 14, 15 and 16, a Grand Amateur Minstrel Show will be given at Gorge Park, in aid of the Combined Charities of Victoria.

25 Local Artists Under the Direction of Jas. W. Evans.

Take Gorge car, corner Government and Yates Streets.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Choice Cooking Apples Per \$1.50 Box

Cor. Yates and Douglas Phone 312

Fresh Creamery Butter, 35c per lb.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR FRUITS

Seeing is Believing, and in the Eating of the Pudding is the Proof Thereof

THE SONG OF THE RAIN

THE message of the raindrops is surely a reminder to procure a good coat to keep off the wet. WILSON'S is headquarters for such garments. These are among the many:

Cravenette Raincoats

Stylish garments, good for all weathers, in gray and fawn shades. Prices.....\$12 to \$20

Burberry's "Slip On" Raincoats

The famous English Coats which slip on easily yet fit perfectly, extremely smart and dressy, good for rain or shine. Price.....\$22.50

WILSONS

83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

Special for One Week

\$12.00 Clocks for \$6.00 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
11.00 Clocks for 5.50 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
4.00 Clocks for 2.25 and 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers
1.50 Handbags for .75 and 18 White Swan Soap Wrappers

No such values ever offered before in Victoria. No goods sold unless accompanied by wrappers.

WHITE SWAN SOAP PREMIUM BAZAAR

82 DOUGLAS STREET

SALMON'S Grand St. Leger Sweep

Subscription Now Open

Drawn Under the Supervision of the Press Tuesday, September 10th

PREMIUMS AS USUAL

Shares One Dollar

RESIGNS FROM THE SERVICE OF C.P.R.

Al. Briggs Will Enter Employ of Local Government Next Week

A. J. Briggs, who for twenty-four years has been selling tickets at local steamship offices for the Canadian Pacific Navigation company and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Steamship company, has resigned his post to take a position in the lands and works department of the provincial government. After Saturday, next, "Al" Briggs will no longer be seen in the office of the C. P. R. Steamship company selling tickets for the local steamers. He will turn over his work to a successor that evening and on Monday will start work at the government buildings.

When Mr. Briggs took service as pursuer on the steamer *Beatrice*, long since passed, the Canadian Pacific Navigation company had few vessels. Gradually he saw the fleet grow, and when the C. P. R. took over the company's fleet he was one of the old staff who went into the new service, remaining in the position of ticket agent, which he had taken after one year as pursuer.

AN ETON MYSTERY

Detectives on Guard Over a Young Baronet and His Brother.

Day and night detectives are keeping watch and ward over two boys at Eton college. The boys in question are Sir Albert Edward Naylor-Leyland, Bart., aged 17, and his brother, George Vivian, aged 15. The boys are heirs to an immense fortune, and their relatives have got wind of a plot on the part of certain designing persons to kidnap them. Hence the surveillance of the detectives.

The watch commenced about eight weeks ago, when an anonymous letter was received by Lady Naylor-Leyland warning her that mischief was afoot with regard to her sons. The latter are residents in Mr. R. S. De Havilland's house in Keats lane, the young baronet having gone there in 1904 and his brother in 1906. The boys do not move a yard without one of the detectives moving with them. During working hours one of them squats silently on the wall in front of the college chapel; when the boys go to the playing fields a silent watcher plods patiently after them, and when they are in bed another one is waiting outside the house in Keats lane all through the night.

Mr. De Havilland, the housemaster, when seen by a pressman, said he was very sorry that the news of the strange affair had leaked out, as he was afraid that the publication of his pupils' names in the papers might cause their removal from Eton, and to a certain extent spoil their careers. Another Eton master said the boys were most popular with their school-fellows. Both are "dry bobs"—that is to say, they prefer cricket, football, and such sports on land to aquatic. Several curious things have happened at Eton recently which seem to bear on the mystery. A few weeks ago a stranger was seen trying to get into conversation with the two brothers. After a time he succeeded in getting in a few minutes' conversation with the younger boy. Next day a man calling himself John Carter was arrested in Mr. Lubbock's house at Eton and given a month's hard labor as a suspicious character.

A few days later another man, much better dressed than the first, was seen trying to speak with Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland in appearance he was quite a gentleman, and after some persistence he succeeded in getting a long talk with both the boys. A third man was seen loitering round near Mr. Havilland's house about a week later, and, walking past Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland, whom he did not recognize, he spoke to the younger brother. Then the detectives came to Eton, and this man was not seen again.

An army officer, who knows the kidnapping theory. He thinks that somebody is trying to obtain money by frightening the boys with some trumped-up story of the family. Lady Naylor-Leyland, hearing of this, secured the services of the three detectives.

Both boys are heirs to big fortunes. Their mother, Lady Naylor-Leyland, was Miss Jeannie Chamberlain, of Ohio, famous for her wealth and beauty. She married the late Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland in 1889. Sir Albert died in 1890. The eldest boy, succeeded to the title, was born in 1890. He had the king as his godfather, while the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales were sponsors for his brother George.

One of our representatives who called at Lady Naylor-Leyland's town house was received by one of her ladyship's friends, who made the following statement:

"In consequence of threats which were made against her sons, Lady Naylor-Leyland put detectives to watch the grounds at Eton a short time ago, behaving in a suspicious manner. Lady Naylor-Leyland is naturally nervous, but wishes the report that the boys are guarded to be contradicted."

It is, of course, not suggested that it is the boys who are being watched. The detectives are employed to keep observation on all individuals who approach them with a view to seeing that no harm comes.

Additional interest is given to the affair by the fact that a cousin of the boys—Amelia Mary Chetwynd—was the victim of an attempted kidnapping in Northumberland, in November, 1905. In this case a Mr. Thomas Duguid and Miss Hetty C. Quayle were charged with attempting to kidnap Amelia Mary Chetwynd and her sister, the daughters of the Hon. Richard Walter and Mrs. Chetwynd, from the lawful custody of Mr. C. J. Leyland, into whose care the children had been entrusted by their parents. The case was heard at the Newcastle assizes before Mr. Justice Walton.

Mrs. Chetwynd is a sister of the late Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, father of the two boys now guarded so closely at Eton. In this case a most elaborate scheme of kidnapping had been prepared. The children were to be taken by force upon a small steamer, and conveyed from Beal, a small place on the Northumberland coast, to San Sebastian, in Spain.

oners, and, if necessary, even telegraph wires were to be cut. Legal proceedings dragged on from November, 1905, until April, 1906, when the sentence of nine months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 was passed upon Duguid. Miss Quayle was acquitted.

Mr. James Cudahy, the American millionaire, who is now in London, has taken the greatest interest in the Naylor-Leyland case, because he himself has suffered at the hand of kidnappers. Mr. Cudahy's little son was carried off some time ago in America. Two days later a note was found in the distracted father's garden demanding £20,000. The police advised him not to comply with the demands of the kidnappers, but next day a letter was found threatening harm to the boy. This threw Mrs. Cudahy into such a state of collapse that the father decided to disregard the police advice, and eventually paid £10,000 for his recovery.—Lloyd's Weekly.

SENECA A WINNER

First of Canada's Cup Races Sailed on Saturday

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Canadians waved certain rights under the agreement Rochester Yacht club and the Royal Canadian Yacht club for the Canada's cup races and agreed to go on with the races if the Seneca, the defender, could qualify in her class. The Seneca was weighed and found within her class. After a delay owing to the lack of wind the boats, the Adele and Seneca, were finally sent away and crossed the starting line at 1.02 p. b. The Seneca won the race.

WILL LECTURE ON WORK OF THE Y.W.C.A.

Miss Little, National Secretary, Is Now Visiting in Victoria

"How the Y. W. C. A. Meets the Needs of Young Women" will be the subject of an address to be given tomorrow night in St. Andrew's church schoolroom by Miss Little, national secretary for the Young Women's Christian association in the Dominion of Canada, who is now in Victoria enjoying a well earned holiday, while at the same time she will give counsel in forwarding the aims of the association here and help to promote the work of that body.

Miss Little has been on an extended trip through the country west of the great lakes and is enthusiastic over the prospects of the association in that section of the Dominion. In all that pertains to the physical and educational improvement of its members the association, in Manitoba and the prairie provinces has shown a remarkable growth, and the progressiveness of the coast province in that respect and the great improvement in the condition of the young woman here is a source of great delight to Miss Little.

She spent two weeks in Vancouver and lectured several times. The association has progressed rapidly there that additional accommodation has been found a necessity and the home at the corner of Burrard and Duns-muir streets will be added to property adjoining the present headquarters, having recently been purchased.

A feature of the work here which will likely be given attention is the travelers' aid department, which has proved of immense value in eastern centres. Young women coming into the country are met by an official of the association and properly looked after.

Miss Little will address a meeting in the association parlors, Fort street, this afternoon at 4.15.

SCORES WERE INBURED BY POWDER EXPLOSION

Storehouse at Boulder, Colorado, Blows Up—Two Fatally Wounded

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 10.—Fire broke out in the Colorado Southern freight depot early today. While a large crowd was watching the volunteer firemen a quantity of dynamite exploded, injuring 50 to 100 persons.

The origin of the fire was incendiary. The fire had progressed a short time when the explosion rendered many senseless. A panic seized the people, and they ran hither and thither over many of the injured who were lying on the ground. The depot is a mass of ruins and a number of houses and freight cars were blown to pieces. No one was killed.

The fire that started in the Colorado Southern freight depot, enveloped a powder house containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite, which exploded with a most tremendous shock. The fire was brought under control at 3.30 after the depot and a large quantity of freight had been destroyed. Twenty-five of the injured, two of whom will probably die, were taken to local hospitals. The others were removed to their homes.

The fatally injured: D. A. Lafavre, volunteer fireman, Boulder; Ike Wilson, volunteer fireman, Boulder; a family named Ramsey, living near the station, had their house wrecked over their heads. Four members of the family were badly injured. Lafavre and Wilson, who were nearest the storehouse, were fearfully mangled. Wilson is a cripple with an artificial leg. He had his right leg torn off and fragments of the artificial member were driven into his body.

Essex, Ont., Aug. 10.—An explosion of a car of dynamite practically blew the town to pieces today, with a population of 1,500, and killed a Michigan Central station agent and engineer. Eight bodies are reported to be in the wreckage.

The most expensive piece of railway line in the world is that of North British railway, which runs over the Forth bridge. This portion of the line, including approaches, is about four miles long, and cost \$4,000,000 per mile to construct.

FLOODS CAUSE HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPAN

Steamer Athenian Brings Word of Disaster in the Far East

Heavy loss of life is reported from central Japan, because of floods. According to advices received by the steamer *Athenian*, which reached port yesterday morning, several hundred lost their lives and many were injured. The property loss was also very great. A score of lives were also lost on Kozushima, an island off Izu, in an earthquake which destroyed many houses and sent the islanders to the hills in panic. At Takigawa the ground subsided twenty feet and a large number perished. The Japanese government sent the steamer *Tenshin Maru* with relief supplies.

In Hiroshima province the floods were most severe. The banks of the Seno river gave way and the villages of Yano, Nagan, and Ok-Kalta in Aki province, were flooded, houses washed away and many drowned. The city of Kure also suffered considerably. The Futagawa and Sakagawa overflowed, carried all the bridges away, and the district west of the rivers was cut off from Kure.

Great damage was also caused by a typhoon, which raged at Kobe and vicinity. Several lighters were sunk in Kobe harbor, and the steamer *Nachigawa-maru* collided with the breakwater at Osaka and foundered within five minutes. Excepting one woman, those on board were saved.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SPREADS TO MANY CITIES

(Continued From Page One)

clare they all belong to the union. These men have been told to watch and see if the telegraph companies are sending messages by phone that would ordinarily be sent as telegrams, and if so to refuse to allow such messages to be handled. This means that they will probably be called out.

The local executive committee of the union will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the advisability of ordering the 330 men employed on leased wires in Chicago to quit work. If such a plan is put into effect and the men respond to the order it will put the Chicago board of trade out of business, as well as other corporations and companies that have leased wire.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10.—President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, said this morning that the operators of Oakland and San Francisco will go out on strike tomorrow (Sunday). "At the Western Union headquarters in Oakland, the Western Union telegraphers are only waiting for me to blow the whistle for a strike. They will be justified in striking, and the company officials have not tried up to their agreement. There will be a meeting tomorrow at 1 o'clock of the union at their headquarters, when the situation will be discussed and a conclusion will be arrived at which will determine the hour of the strike here. At the meeting the following resolution will be acted on:

"Whereas by the action of the Western Union officials in San Francisco violating both the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into on July 19, between the Western Union Telegraphers' union and the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"Whereas, members in a number of cities in the United States quit their positions in consequence of the discrimination and intimidation practiced by the officials of the Western Union in San Francisco towards its employees, and especially the women, and deeming a further spreading of the strike inevitable, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the local executive board of the local union, No. 34, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, instructs its international president, S. J. Small to call on every member employed by the Western Union in San Francisco and Alameda counties to leave his or her key at his call."

Further discussing the problem Mr. Small said: "The men ran out of the Western Union Company's office at San Francisco when the last strike was called. This time they will merely walk out. I do not intend to give the Western Union officials any warning this time. We were entirely too tender with them."

"The strike seems inevitable here. It is hardly safe to say when the men will walk out. It is likely to be any moment. Their leaving this office will be at their own volition."

Constitution Suspended.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—At a mass meeting of the striking operators held today Chairman Likes announced that President Small, at San Francisco, had telegraphed an order suspending the constitution of the national organization for thirty days. The chairman declared that the union officials at Chicago had retained an attorney to begin legal proceedings to prevent the national executive board from interfering with the hands by the proper officers of the union funds. Mr. Likes' statement was as follows: "The national executive board has been lying down on us, and we do not propose to have our cause imperilled by its non-support. President Small ordered the constitution suspended because that document provides that the executive board must have approved expenditures before the money in the general treasury can be touched."

"The executive board has shown a disposition to meddle with that money and tie us up so we cannot use it. President Small's action forbids any further activity along this line, and we are going into court for an injunction or something for fear the executive board will try to contend that President Small's action is not legal."

New York Situation.

New York, Aug. 10.—Whether the strike of the telegraph operators will reach the east, probably will be determined tomorrow, when the local branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will decide whether they will continue to work with non-union operators, who have been displaced by the Western Union and Postal companies in Chicago and other cities where strikes are on.

Thus far, the strike has not reached the east. In New York and other eastern cities union men, acting under instructions from the chief of the

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Lawn Mowers, from.....\$5.00 to \$12.00
Grass Shears, up from.....35c
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Because they are tempered unevenly by fire and will not hold an edge.

CARBO-MAGNETIC RAZORS
are tempered as hard as flint by our exclusive process of electricity.

For Sale by
The Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.
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FUNERAL NOTICE

The members of the Court Club Independent Order of Foresters requested to meet at K. of P. hall at 1:45 p. m., today (Sunday) at corner Douglas and Pandora, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late brother McCrimmon.

By order, Chief Ranger
A. MANSON.

NEW HAMMER RECORD

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—There was a big crowd at the Scottish sports here this afternoon. In the hammer throwing contest Policeman J. H. Gillies broke all previous records in British Columbia by throwing 117 feet, while

Duncan Gillies came second with 112 feet. The best previous record was 112 feet. In the tug-of-war between the policemen and firemen, the policemen won in two straight pulls.

Fighting in Formosa.
Severe fighting is reported from Formosa where the natives are making strenuous resistance against the Japanese troops. At Takshan 200 Japanese casualties numbered 200.

The British Ensign Is Our Advertisement;

Call and See Us at 104 Government St.

Timber, Mineral and Real Estate

5 ACRES at Oak Bay; fruit trees, good garden and grounds; five minutes' walk from beach or car track; good 5-roomed cottage, and good furniture, barn, chicken houses, horse, carriage, cow, chickens, etc. Will be sold at a bargain for the next few days. Cheap; good terms.

One 1 1/2 storey house and outbuildings in good condition. Five minutes walk from street car. Price only.....\$1200

One 5-roomed Cottage in good condition, only five minutes' walk from street car. Price only.....\$1200

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FISH
Salmon, per lb. 8c to 10c
Halibut, per lb. 8c to 10c
Codfish, per lb. 6c to 8c
Flounder, per lb. 6c to 8c
Smelt, per lb. 6c to 8c

Fresh California Fruit
Apples, 3 lbs. for.....25c
Apricots, 3 lbs. for.....25c
Peaches, 2 lbs. for.....25c
Plums, 3 lbs. for.....25c
Pears, Bartlett's, 3 lbs. for.....25c

Local Apples, 5 lbs. for 25c.

Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry In Season

Day Phone 222. Night Phone 376. 8 BROUGHTON STREET Free Delivery

Saskatchewan Crops
Battleford, Sask., Aug. 10.—Mayor Speers, who has been traveling considerably in the Eagle Hills of late, reports crops in a better condition this year than for a great many previous years. Several fields of wheat seen by Mr. Speers will, in his estimation, yield not less than forty bushels to the acre and oats in general will not fall short of eighty.

With the captain's wife acting as assistant navigator, the whaling bark *Josephine* has returned to New Bedford, Mass., from a cruise, with a fortune of \$125,000 worth of sperm oil and bone.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

A DIAMOND RING AT \$25

Purchased from our store carries the same guarantee of perfect quality as the gem costing five times that amount.

Visitors are welcome always without reference to any intention as to purchasing.

All diamonds are bought direct from Europe and enter Canada free of customs charges.

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Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

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A first class and popular hotel. Best trade. House always full; near city. As a going concern with large grounds, cattle, boats, ornamental gardens, etc., etc. Assured big local, permanent and tourist trade. We can guarantee at least 12 per cent on price asked. A fine opportunity for the right person.

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GOOD FISHING AND BOATING

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Good Fishing and Boating First-Class Accommodation Boats for Hire
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The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee.
Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed.
Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from
FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

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Japanese Fancy Goods

BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR
THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 Government St. Hotel Victoria Block

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Just Arrived—A large consignment of Heavy and Light Silk for ladies' summer dress, and cotton crepe all shades, sold by the yard; Automobile Velling, and Blouse Patterns all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

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POINT COMFORT, Mayne Island

Good bathing, boating and fishing.
Sea Breeze. No Mosquitoes.
Spring Water.

Take Steamer "Rithet" or "Iroquois"

E. MAUDE

FAST TRAIN'S MISHAP

Struck Freight Cars That Had Been Trown on the Track

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The Twentieth Century Limited train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway met with an accident near Chesterton, Indiana, today. A heavy freight train of the train "backed" throwing several cars on the westbound track. Several of the men on the westbound track. Several of the men on the westbound track. Several of the men on the westbound track.

The accident the Twentieth Century train came along and struck the freight cars which had been thrown on the way. It reduced these cars to kindling wood and two of the leading cars of the passenger train were thrown

from the track. They did not get into the ditch, but remained standing beside the rails. The passengers were slightly shaken up, but none of them were injured. Engineer Downey and Conductor Shultz, of the Limited, were slightly but not seriously injured by flying fragments of the freight cars. The Twentieth Century was delayed about three hours in reaching this city.

You will find that American manner by no means offensive, if you play the game in the American fashion. For when the American meets a stranger he wants to know all about him. In return he will lay his cards on the table. "I am this, now what are you?" is the sum of his questions and statements. And being quite willing to tell you what he paid for his trousers, he expects you to tell him the cost of your boots. The journey through life is brightened by the infusion of Transatlantic frankness. London Chronicle.

An old church font, described as being of beautiful construction, is being used at a farm near Portersmouth, Cornwall, as a feeding trough for pigs.

MAN-A-LIN



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MAN-A-LIN Is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimply skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, over-worked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

CROP SITUATION

Warehouse Commissioner Thinks Well of Farmers' Prospects

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The west is going to have a golden harvest this year in spite of anything that the pessimists say. The chief warehouse commissioner of Canada, C. C. Castle, sends to the department of trade and commerce from Winnipeg a report on the crop of the three prairie provinces. Mr. Castle discredits the unfavorable reports and says that with the present prospects the farmers will realize two dollars more per acre than last year. In his report he says:

"I am pleased to be able to advise that from all portions of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan reports as to crop conditions are most favorable. In fact during the last four or five weeks the conditions have been almost ideal. Crops which looked poor before that time have recovered wonderfully and should the present favorable weather continue it looks as if harvesting in the three provinces will be general toward the end of the present month.

"The Manitoba wheat crop will average from fourteen to sixteen bushels while some districts will go over twenty, and the Alberta and Saskatchewan crops will be heavier. Probably some portions of the late sown crops will not mature in time to escape early frosts, in which case the yield per acre will be reduced.

"The present crop will be much less costly to handle than last season's, as the straw is not so heavy, consequently it will take less time and labor per acre than the straw of last year. It is more than likely that the crop will be harvested expeditiously. In my opinion if present prices hold and the weather conditions continue, the farmers of this country will realize two dollars an acre more than the yield last year, that is to say, taking the average acreage of the whole crop."

MAN AND HIS DRESS

(By Mrs. Bessie O'Connor.)

The wife of T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the eminent Editor and Member of the British House of Parliament, has written a book on "The Society that makes her view of men's dress especially interesting.

Some men are vain enough to imagine that neither men nor women pay any attention to the clothes of a man. There never was a greater mistake. Many of the smartest women who are constantly studying the cut, the lines and the fashions of their own clothes, necessarily observe the cut and the fashions of men's habiliments. It is rather the custom of men to associate the idea of a well-dressed man with a brainless, empty fellow.

There never was a greater mistake than this; certain men have an eye for beauty and appropriateness of attire, combined with great cleverness in other directions.

I called to see an editor of one of the greatest daily papers the other day, who was exuberantly dressed. His hair was badly brushed, and his clothes had a sort of provincial air that was perfectly unpardonable. He was just about starting a new venture, and I recommended to him a journalist to take charge of a column in his paper on men's fashions—adding en passant: "He (the journalist) has an inspired talent for dress."

The editor remarked with an air of great superiority, "What a miserable talent!"

I answered, "If a man or woman becomes an object of beauty through exquisite dressing, he or she pleases the eye, and that is comforting in a world where there is so much ugliness."

In fact, I think it is the duty of every man, whether he be an aristocrat, a statesman, a journalist, an actor, or an athlete, to be well dressed.

Well-dressed men throughout the whole country are adopting Semi-ready tailoring, as the effect can be prejudged before purchasing. B. Williams & Co., Sole Agents.

Lever's V-Z (Vase Head) Disinfectant Soap. Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

MAY HEAR REPORT OF FIRE INQUIRY

Result of Investigation May Be Presented to Council Tomorrow Night

SOME OF REPORTED FINDINGS

Said That Fire Brigade is Censured—Recommendations to Prevent Other Conflagrations

Tomorrow evening's council meeting promises to be an interesting one, less the mayor decides that all controversial matters be settled in a secret meeting of the alderman that may be held to consider the report on the fire investigation immediately before the regular council convenes. Apart from the fire inquiry, Dr. Church's protest against the straightening of Cook street may cause an incident, though unless a protest is received in writing the matter can hardly come formally before the council. But Mr. Henderson may be expected to take an opportunity to voice his views on the matter and it is understood that some of the property owners who are stated to be opposed to the scheme on its present basis will be present to hear whatever discussion may take place.

It is also possible that steps may be taken to introduce a by-law for the purpose of regulating the storage of gasoline and other combustible oils, the existing legislation on the subject not being considered sufficiently explicit to cover the situation. This question is brought to the front by the application of the Imperial Oil company for permission to use Coffin Island in the harbor of Victoria for the purpose of storing such products.

The report which was outlined at the recent secret session of the city council for presentation at the next meeting, and which embodies the views of the council regarding the cause and conduct of the recent fire, will, it has been learned from a source which should be authoritative, contain a censure on the fire department on the way in which they fought the recent conflagration. They are not accused of lack of energy and devotion, and as there is no mention of the charges of misconduct on the part of individual members, it may be taken that these were disproved to the satisfaction of the city fathers, but the aldermanic opinion is stated to be that their efforts were not directed to the best advantage. Chief Watson is understood to be specifically criticized for devoting time to work which could, in the council's opinion, have better been left to the ordinary firemen, thus preventing him from exercising a closer personal supervision over his men and proper directing and co-ordinating their efforts.

The report is also stated to contain various recommendations, which it is hoped, may tend to minimize such catastrophes in the future. There are recommendations regarding equipment, the exact nature of which was not learned, and also a strong paragraph regarding the state of some of the mills and factories suggesting the requirement of corrugated iron roofs and other structural precautions calculated to render such establishments less likely to go up in flames from the flying sparks and embers of neighboring fires.

The report will probably be presented to the council for consideration tomorrow evening before the regular session of the council is convened. The report, of course, has not yet been adopted, but as it was drawn up in accordance with instructions from the secret session of the council held after the termination of the fire investigation, it may fairly be taken as embodying the opinion of the majority of the council at the close of the enquiry last Tuesday night.

The report of the streets, sewers and bridges committee will not be a sensational one, consisting chiefly of routine recommendations for minor improvements. Some of these will be the construction of surface drains on Simcoe and Carr streets and the repair of the drain on Lansdowne street. The committee intends later on to recommend the construction of permanent concrete walks to replace those destroyed by the fire but in the meantime they suggest the laying of wooden walks on Cedar hill road and Douglas street. Another recommendation, accompanied by a request for the necessary appropriation, will be that the new street running from Park road to Wallace street be opened up. This thoroughfare was donated to the city for street purposes last year by Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

CHEAP AND NASTY TEA

Dominion Customs Regulations Bother Japanese Importers

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The vigilance of the Dominion customs authorities is annoying the Japanese exporters of tea until recently tea laid down in Canada at 15 cents per pound and undressed has been subject to inspection, but a change was made by the authorities in regard to inspection and the figure was made 25 cents per pound and under. In the United States all tea is subject to inspection and it is found that what that country refused to do, Canada has done and sold as a bargain to wholesalers and by them to the public. This has been put to stop, and so the Japanese exporters have entered a formal protest with the Canadian department of customs, but the protest will have little effect. The department has samples of the tea, which on close examination is found to be nothing more or less than dust and glue. Uncle Sam had refused it, and Johnnie Canuck was paying 30 or 40 cents per pound for it.

Judge Dawson

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—On Tuesday morning Alexander Dawson, a widely known barrister, and ex-police magistrate for the city of Winnipeg, will be sworn in as county court judge for the eastern judicial district.

An Alleged Invasion.

The Athenian also brought news that the Chinese legation at Tokio telegraphed to the Chinese government that an invasion of China by anti-monarchist rebels is being planned, the intention being to effect a landing at Yanchow and advance in three bands, one on Tientsin, a second on Wuchang and a third on Nanking. Japanese newspapers say the Chinese legation became alarmed at a shadow and that nothing is known of any such preparation. A despatch from Peking to Japanese papers says the news of

Coats, Suits and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-wear

OLLA PODRIDA

WE append herewith a list of odds and ends which we are clearing out at less than cost to close out stocks in the different lines. Each article is in first-class condition, and is reduced for no other reason than that given above. This is a case where you can save money by spending it.

TWENTY CRASH COATS, children 2 to 4 years, at each \$1.00
THREE CRASH SAILOR SUITS, children 4 to 6 years, at each \$1.00
THREE DUCK AND TARTAN DRESSES, children 4 to 6 years, at each \$2.00
SIX WHITE NAINSOOK PINAFORES, children 4 to 7 years, at each 75c
ONE DRESSING SACQUE 50c
TWO RED CREPONNE AND ONE SPOTTED MUSLIN SACQUE, each \$1.00
ONE COLORED WASH SUIT \$3.00
TWO OLD ROSE COLORED WASH SUITS, each \$3.50
FOUR MISSES' NAVY LUSTRE SAILOR SUITS, 30 and 32 bust. Regular price \$8.25. Reduced to, \$3.50
THREE DOZEN BUTTON VESTS, no sleeves. Each 15c
FOUR DOZEN COTTON VESTS, short sleeves and no sleeves. Each 12 1-2c
SIX DOZEN COTTON VESTS, long sleeves and no sleeves. Each 20c
EIGHT DOZEN COTTON VESTS, long, short and without sleeves. Each 25c

YOUR CHOICE

A large variety of LACE FRONTS. Regular 75c to \$1.00. Reduced to 50c
IT WILL PAY YOU TO LAY IN A SUPPLY OF THESE

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Dent's Gloves

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Specialty

The Ladies' Store

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents

for La Veda

Corsets

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE QUICK MONEY

Buy Acreage Close to Victoria

Speculators are making heaps of money every day. The following are exceptionally good buys for a quick turn at a good profit.

City and Suburban Acreage

Cordova Bay

50 acres, choice fruit land with road running through centre of property; 7 miles from city; will sub-divide and sell at a good profit. Price \$250 per acre, \$4,000 cash balance to arrange. (1517).

Cadbore Bay

4 miles from city, 75 acres choice fruit growing land; 30 acres cleared; balance easily cleared; a snap at \$450 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance 1-2 years. (1503).

Wilkinson Road

4 miles from city, 5 acres choice land, all cleared; 100 full bearing fruit trees; balance of land in oats and potatoes; magnificent view for house; a snap at \$2,500, on easy terms. (1516).

Lake Hill

Close to Glenford avenue, 5 acres, all cleared and in oats; 3 1-2 miles from city; choice fruit land with gentle slope; close to Sidney railway. Price \$2,500; 1-3 cash balance easy. (1501).

Cadbore Bay

Upland farm property; 7 1-5 acres, all choice land; 75 full bearing fruit trees, 8 years old; 75 fruit trees, 2 years old; lots of small fruit; good 5 room house, stable, chicken houses, etc., high land, fine view of the bay and steamers passing. Price \$6,000. Terms to arrange. (1505).

Carey Road

3 1-2 miles from city, 6 1-2 acres choice land, lightly timbered; 5 acres good fruit land, balance suitable for small fruits. Price \$375 an acre cash. (1519).

Florence Road

Close to Gorge and cars, about 20 minutes walk from city; 1 1-2 acres high ground, with slope to wood; some brush, but easily cleared, a choice lot for close in residence. Price \$1,600 on terms. (1000).

Lampson Street

Good lot containing 1 1-8 acres on corner; small 3 room house, very choice locality. Price \$2,500. Terms 1-3 cash. (1006).

Kamloops Cattle Ranch For Sale

An ideal property comprising 8,000 acres of pasture land, conveniently situated within 50 miles of Kamloops by good wagon road. Ranch is all fenced and comprises some of the best paying land in the country. Will be sold as a going concern, with present stock, comprising 300 cattle more or less, 100 horses, chickens, pigs, etc., and all necessary farming implements, together with \$5,000 living house and all necessary barns, stables, sheds. A big money maker for the man that can handle it. Price \$60,000. Terms to arrange.

Calgary Wheat Farm For Sale

Owner now living in Victoria wants to sell his magnificent wheat farm in the celebrated wheat belt of Calgary, comprising 550 acres, all fenced, magnificently situated on the beautiful Bow river, and within 17 miles of Calgary city by good wagon road, and 4 miles from railway station. Improvements not including fencing valued at \$6,000. Owner has made a fortune and has no use for this magnificent property and will sell on your own terms for \$9,500, yes that's the price, \$9,500, on your own terms, so if you want the biggest snap in Canada get busy.

McConnell & Taylor

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND FORT STREET—UPSTAIRS

Entrance on Fort Street

happenings in Korea created a sensation at Peking and gave a great impetus to the "rights-recovery" propaganda.

Counterfeiters Captured

Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 10.—In a raid on an alleged counterfeit den near Smithfield, Pa., today about five men were arrested, a large number of molds captured and a big quantity of spurious coin found. The men were all foreigners.

Eastern Lumbermen

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—A. H. Edwards, well known in Ottawa as a lumberman, arrived in the city today on his way to the coast. He is a brother of Senator Edwards. He is accompanied by Mrs. Edwards.

Sir Hibbert Tupper

Montreal, Aug. 10.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has left for Halifax, accompanied by Lady Tupper, who goes to Nova Scotia to visit her father, ex-Chief Justice Macdonald, who is not in good health. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had expected to meet his father at Quebec, and is much disappointed that events had delayed the baronet in England. Sir Hibbert and Lady Tupper expect to spend some time in New Brunswick.

Fire at Shoal Lake

Shoal Lake, Man., Aug. 10.—Fire destroyed property to the extent of \$35,000. The losses are covered by insurance. Heroic efforts on the part of the citizens saved the business portion of the town. There was a high wind and a

violent thunderstorm. The Union Bank, post office, telephone, Miller's drug store, McDonald hardware, Findley's barber shop, Miller block, office and store buildings were wiped out. The probable cause of the fire is lightning striking the telephone office.

Seymour Scissors

The Seymour Scissors are one of the best grade made. They are sharp and will keep sharp. They are well balanced and well finished. Six inch at 60c to nine inch at \$1.00. Button-hole scissors 65c, nail scissors 70c, pocket scissors 25c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matoon, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 35 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:
One year \$5 00
Three months 1 25
Six months 2 50
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

A BRITISH SOCIALIST M. P.

Victor Grayson, a young man of twenty-five is entitled to the distinction of being the first avowed Socialist to obtain a seat in the British Parliament purely and simply as a Socialist. Other Socialists, more or less pronounced, may have attained to seats in that body, but chiefly because they were candidates of the Independent Labor party. Mr. Grayson cut himself free from all organizations and went before the electors as a Socialist. The constituency was Colne Valley Division and the fight was three-cornered, a Conservative and a Liberal being in the field, the latter being a son of the late John Bright. The vote stood: For Grayson, 3,648; for the Liberal candidate, 3,495, and for the Conservative, 3,227. Mr. Grayson is an educated man and was at college with a view of becoming either a school teacher or a Unitarian minister. He became interested in the condition of the working men and in a recent labor dispute handled their cause so successfully as to win them an increase of wages. In addition to being well educated, he is described as personally attractive, sincere and zealous. As a speaker he is direct and forceful, rather than eloquent and yet he possesses the power which sways masses of people. England has had too many instances of young men, who have become popular idols not to feel that the triumph of Mr. Grayson is not an event which can be lightly treated. The London Times says "No one can deny the significance of this election," which it thinks indicates that the Liberals have lost the support of the working men. The Chronicle says it shows that "Socialism is winning ground among an intelligent and not unprosperous community." The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it indicates that Socialism is being driven like a wedge between the two great parties, and that these will have to unite upon lines in regard to which there is no material difference of opinion between them. The Westminster Gazette says the election shows that public men must be sought out by the existing parties "who will make their public work part of their association with the poor and who will be able to supply the sympathy and knowledge without which political doctrine becomes a dead formula for the working class." The Daily Chronicle cites another aspect of the election. The Socialist and Liberal candidates declared themselves for free trade. The Conservative pronounced for protection. Out of more than 10,000 votes cast, less than a third were for the protectionist candidate. The Daily News seems inclined to think that the trade question was a distinct issue in the campaign.

Some of Mr. Grayson's ideas may be of interest. They include woman suffrage, the gradual nationalization of the land, free schools and free maintenance of school children, a progressive income tax, "so gradual as to put the burden of maintaining the state upon the shoulders best able to bear them," national ownership of railways and canals and payment of members of Parliament. When a young, brilliant man, holding these views, wins a seat in Parliament, after a struggle in which he had no organized backing whatever, it is very clear that he will be well worth watching.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"The people who blazed the trails are entitled to consideration." Thus a Victorian expressed to the Colonist his attitude toward a campaign for provincial development. By this he meant that the adoption of a policy by which the resources and advantages of this province may be fully utilized ought not to be left to some indefinite date in the future, but should be entered upon now, so that the men, who have been the pioneers of the country's progress, may have some opportunity to reap the reward of their labors. One of the commonest pieces of political clap-trap is the excuse for doing nothing because "we must not lay burdens upon our children." It is a cheap talk; it is the statesmanship of the lazy man; it is the patriotism of the demagogue. Those of us, who have seen a generation of public men pass away know that this false notion was as prevalent thirty years ago as it is now. Our fathers were warned against doing anything lest they might lay burdens upon us, and now we are warned against any progressive policy lest we may lay burdens upon those who will come after us, and twenty-five years from now some one will be telling our children that they must pause before they consent to lay burdens upon our grandchildren. And so it will go on. There was once an Irish member of the British parliament who was advocating something or other, and he was interrupted by an oppon-

ent who asked: "Would you lay these burdens on posterity?" With fine scorn he answered: "Why should I care for posterity? What has posterity ever done for me?" We do not say that we would ignore the claims which posterity has upon us, but we do say that the policy of doing nothing, for fear that a future generation may have to pay a part of the cost, is, to our way of thinking, a very poor sort of thing.

Posterity will solve its own problems in its own way. Our duty is to do what is best for the present generation. And if we expect to do anything there is no use in putting it off. If a policy seems to be wise, let it be acted on now, and not be put off to some indefinite time in the future, which we think may be more opportune. No one can foresee what may happen. Each year brings forth its own problems. Each year has its own changes. If we think a certain line of policy is a wise one, now is the time to carry it out, if we can. We may not be in a position to do so next year.

We have the fullest sympathy with the idea that a broad policy of provincial development should be adopted, while it is yet time for the men, who "blazed the trails" to enjoy some of the benefits of it. Our governments, federal and provincial, are not abreast of public opinion in this matter. The same is true of our municipal governments, and notably that of Victoria. The people wish to see greater progress than is being made. The people wish to see the country developed by railways, and colonized by people. They want to see the cities improved. They know that these things will cost something, but they are willing and able to pay. The political party which appreciates the force of that sentiment can count in British Columbia upon a long lease of power.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The customs receipts for the four months ending July 31st were \$20,451,915, which is the highest on record. This is certainly not indicative of any falling off in business. The latest crop returns from Central Canada are very favorable, and the indications are that the yield of grain will be worth \$2.00 an acre more to the farmer this year than last. Bradstreet's reports ideal weather for corn and that the United States wheat and cotton prospects are favorable. Mr. E. H. Harriman says that he sees no signs anywhere in the country of a recession in business and he looks for a very active autumn. There is a falling off in building operations, but on the whole the business outlook is satisfactory. The money market continues to show stringency and the best authorities seem puzzled as to the cause. Various explanations have been offered. One is the shrinkage in Standard Oil stock, which is said to represent a falling off in values during the year of \$300,000,000. This is due to fear of what may be the result of the steps taken by the United States governments. The same activity against corporate law-breakers has had the tendency to depress railway stocks, the slump extending even to those companies against which there are no proceedings pending. The stock market is very sensitive and anything which tends to depreciate any one of the larger lines of stock has a prejudicial effect upon other lines. These fluctuations have often little relation to intrinsic values or earning powers. For example: Canadian Pacific stock was quoted yesterday at 166 1/4; a few months ago it stood at 200. Yet the Canadian Pacific Railway is a better property with greater earning powers today than at any other period in its history. The fall in price is due to causes quite unconnected with the railway. There is so much wealth distributed among the people that the ups and downs of the stock exchange no longer have the great influence which once attached to them, but when stocks are down it is much more difficult to float new enterprises than when the market is rising. We anticipate a prosperous fall and winter throughout the country generally, but perhaps not many new large flotations.

We note that among Canadian cities Victoria leads in the increase in bank clearings. This has occurred frequently during the last year, and it is right to infer from it that business conditions here are steadily advancing. We believe this view will be borne out by a thorough investigation of what our business houses are doing, but unfortunately it is not always easy to get as much information upon this point in Victoria as could be desired. There is a great deal of building going on, mostly in the form of residences of moderate cost. At the same time there is a great scarcity of houses for rent. One might almost say that there are none that any one would wish to occupy. Undoubtedly Victoria has greatly improved during the year. The number of new faces seen upon the streets is very great, and observation indicates that the street railway never did as good a business as this year. The lumber mills and factories of all kinds seem to be working to their full capacity.

THE "ALL-RED" LINE.

The London Times is very outspoken in favor of the All-Red Line. It declares that the scheme "has perhaps a stronger claim on Imperial support than any former plan of inter-communication. We quote further from our London contemporary: It is understood that a committee appointed by the Imperial government

is considering Sir W. Laurier's proposals, and its report is evidently being awaited with keen expectancy in Canada. The scheme, in fact, is one in which Canada's interest is too obvious to need demonstration, while the interests of the whole Empire are likely to be promoted by it in a very great degree. A general sympathy with the project has not been beyond the merely theoretical stage. We hear now from Ottawa of a syndicate with Lord Strathcona's name at the head of it—assuredly the best guarantee for the stability of any enterprise of the kind. It is not only a fast passenger service that Canada is anxious for. She wants also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian opposition, has pointed out, a thorough and effective freight service at the lowest possible rate. These suggestions, apparently, are being adopted by those actively interested in the scheme. It is estimated that the cost of the Atlantic section of an all-red route would be £225,000 for both the British and Canadian governments. There is every precedent for the serious consideration of such a subsidy by the Imperial government. We joined with Canada and the Australasian governments in subsidizing the Pacific cable; on the motion of a Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we financed the Uganda railway, and only five years ago, as Sir W. Laurier reminded the Conference, we gave a subsidy to the Cunard Company for the service to New York. The scheme of an all-red route has, perhaps, a stronger plan of inter-communication than it will require careful thought, and it may have to be done piecemeal, but most certainly it is not a project to be unceremoniously set aside.

All Canada, and especially British Columbia, has much to expect from the inauguration of this project and perhaps it is time for Victoria to make some representations as to the advantages offered by this port as one of the main stations on the great inter-imperial highway. The matter was mentioned at the Board of Trade some time ago, but action was deferred until the enterprise was a little further advanced. We may be able to aid materially the promoters of the great project by placing in their hands data demonstrating beyond question that a saving of 24 hours' time from land to land can be immediately secured by the utilization of ports on the coast of Vancouver Island. Readers of the Colonist are possessed of a knowledge of the strength of our case, as in recent issues we devoted much space to elucidating the supreme position of the Island in regard to the development of great transportation projects having for their chief object the reduction of time on the trans-Pacific voyage. But while this information may be at the disposal of Lord Strathcona and his colleagues in an unofficial way, the better arrangement would be to formally present a carefully prepared memorial.

Ottawa is to have a \$2,000,000 railway station and a \$1,000,000 hotel, both to be erected by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. These are things very badly needed in the Federal capital.

Mr. Charles Hayward says that since he learned how Canada is regarded in England he is sorry he sold any of his real estate in Victoria. Mr. Hayward is not quite landless yet.

Our evening contemporary continues to belabor Mr. R. F. Green and McBride for his association with that gentleman. Bless your heart, neighbor, don't you know that there was an election last winter which settled all that business?

Since Mr. Templeman has been Minister of Internal Revenue the consumption of tobacco in Canada has greatly increased. We suppose that some uncertificated Jackass will construe this observation into an attack upon the Minister.

The rains which we have had recently have done a very great deal of good in the way of extinguishing the forest fires. In some places they have been heavy enough to help the fall feed, but probably too late to do much good to other crops, most of which were too far advanced.

If the visiting pressmen, who are being piloted across Canada by an officer of the government for the purpose of showing them the opportunities for colonization, are being jerked along at the rate of speed shown in the day assigned to Vancouver Island, they will have to take a good deal for granted.

A New York policeman ran away from a murderer. He was adjudged guilty of cowardice and was publicly degraded by his shield being removed, his buttons being cut off and by his ejection from the police station. Tolerably severe treatment this, but it was necessary perhaps "pour encourager les autres."

The Toronto Star has discovered that Mr. Joseph Martin has accepted the labor nomination for Victoria, B. C. This is somewhat astray as to facts, but what shall be said of the Star's comment on its alleged news? This is what it says: "Some people are saying that it is positively indecent for Joe to come out and sit on his grave in this public manner."

The election of Mr. Grayson, elsewhere referred to, has been the cause of an enquiry in parliament as to when the government proposes to do anything in order to secure the representation of constituencies by candidates chosen by the majority of the electors. As will be seen by the figures in the Colne Valley contest, out of over 10,000 votes cast each candidate received over 3,000, so that the successful one was the choice of only a little more than one-third of the voters. To prevent such a state of things it is proposed that, in constituencies where there is only one candidate to be elected and three or more offer, every voter

may cast a vote for two persons and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should be elected. Take the case of the election mentioned. The Socialist candidate was chosen, because he had more votes than either of his opponents, but nearly twice as many votes were cast for others as for him. It does not follow that, under the two-vote system, he would not have been elected, because, as he stood for free trade, the Liberals might have given their second vote for him. The British Premier admitted the force of the point raised, but intimated that he did not see his way clear to so radical a departure in the traditional system of voting.

It is said that the Australian tariff is decidedly anti-Canadian. We have learned not to accept statements of this kind until an opportunity has been given to verify them. There are some newspaper correspondents who are so intent upon scoring political points that they do not always wait for full information before sending out their conclusions. Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, is a great advocate of Imperial preference, and until we are more fully advised we shall hesitate to believe that his government has discriminated against Canadian products.

A perfectly ripened Mohair apricot 7 1/2 inches in circumference, and of fine flavor is the contribution of Mr. H. Evans of Cadboro Bay to the pleasure of the Colonist. And he has more like it. Apricots, peaches, grapes—these are some of our local fruits. We expect to have some Victoria-grown bananas one of these days. Another horticultural exhibit is two sticks of rhubarb, one 17 inches long and 5 1/2 inches in circumference, and the other 21 inches long and 5 inches in circumference. These are from the garden of James Henley, at Ross Bay.

A correspondent very kindly sends us the following:

In the brief report published the other day of the speeches at the dinner to the visiting British journalists at West Bay no mention was made of two apposite quotations made by Mr. Ernest Brain, special correspondent of the London Times, in the course of his very happy and appropriate response to one of the toasts honored. The first followed his reminder that this city was named after the late much-beloved and lamented Queen Victoria. It was from Tennyson's dedicatory verses, and ran:

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace, her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen."

The second was from William Watson's "Ode on the Coronation," as follows:

"Time and the ocean and some fostering star
In high cabal have made us what we are,
Who stretch one arm to Huron's
boarded pines,
And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder
lay,
And round the flowing of whose raiment
shines
The iris of the Australasian spray."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

He Weepeth Not

A British Columbia judge has been saying hard things about Sir Adolphe Caron. Being words the grand seigneur can shrug 'em off. Sir Adolphe has endured more than that and no moisture has appeared on his monocle. —Toronto Star.

Should Come West

The statement is made that there are 12,000 abandoned farms in the state of New York, the young owners or occupants having left them to follow other pursuits. If these are the facts, it will be a while before the immigrants who are crowding into the country at the rate of a hundred thousand a month will be a danger. Farms in New York even where the soil is inferior, are so near a market that moderate skill and industry should be able to gain a good living out of them. —Montreal Gazette.

Difficulties of Cabinet Making

Sir Wilfrid has not hesitated on some occasions to take the grim and difficult task of forming a cabinet. Being words the grand seigneur can shrug 'em off. Sir Adolphe has endured more than that and no moisture has appeared on his monocle. —Toronto Star.

Winnipeg's Grief

Winnipeg newspapers have become excited over the figures showing that there are more arrests made for drunkenness in Manitoba than in any other province. The number of arrests for drunkenness will be an indication of the habits of a people as might be selected. Much depends upon the policy of the police. There are cities in which the police take home men whom they have found under the influence of liquor, and there are others in which the offender is promptly arrested. It goes without saying that the latter method will give a town a bad name when the industrious statistician gets to work. —Montreal Gazette.

Unadulterated Sand.

"The late Thomas Beecham," said an advertising agent, "spent over half a million a year on ads. He wrote up to the age of 75 his best ads himself. He was a witty old gentleman. They tell a story about him and a grocer. The grocer was guilty of some rather sharp practice on Mr. Beecham one day, and the latter stamped out of the store roaring: "You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your doors again." "Next day, though, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar. "Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way. "I thought you were never going to enter my doors again." "Well, I didn't mean to," said Mr. Beecham, "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to put some bulbs, and I need sand." —Chicago Chronicle.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

About Your Curtains

ARE your curtains and portieres correct in design and artistic effect? Of even more importance than the carpets are the curtains and portieres. Just take a look around yourself, and see if this isn't so. They stand up clearly before you—and your visitors—and impress themselves upon you much more than do the carpets and rugs. Isn't it, therefore, imperative that you exercise careful judgment in the selection of the hangings when they do

so much to make or mar the atmosphere of good taste and refinement of any room?

Don't you think, too, that a firm that makes a specialty of this sort of work and employs only expert decorators could help you some in the choosing? And isn't the larger choice that this firm offers you worth something, too?

We have a curtain and drapery department second to none and far ahead of any in this Province. There isn't any other firm carries anything like the assortment of materials we do. We have the exclusive sale of many lines from the foremost British houses. In our unsurpassed collection of Casement Linens, Linen Taffetas, Chintz, Challis, in the latest Liberty Art Designs and colorings, British and Foreign Cretonnes, Sateens, Denims, Burlaps, etc., you have a choice not to be seen elsewhere in this city.

Let us assist you in this important business.

Some Superior Liberty Fabrics

In the Liberty fabrics you see superior quality and design—exclusive styles and conceptions that apparently no other maker can attain. The word, when spoken of in connection with fabrics, is synonymous with all that is best.

LIBERTY CHINTZ

One can almost pick the flowers from this dainty material, so natural do they appear. Its uses are many—loose covers for Drawing Room Furniture, Cushions, Curtains, Bed Hangings, Valances and Bedspreads. Prices range from, per yard, 50c down to **25c**

ART SATEENS

Has the appearance of Satin, and the wear of Calico. Printed floral decorations from the New Art School of Design. Can be effectively used in re-covering Down or Cotton Quilts. Prices, per yard, 65c. down to **20c**

LINEN TAFFETA

A choice natural colored material decorated with floral effects. Very desirable for Curtains, Cushions, Loose Covers, and upholstering material. Prices range from per pair, \$2.25, down to **\$1.65**

CASEMENT LINENS

A light weight, soft linen in the natural color, with design of Art Nouveau conception, and also in the solid colors. Makes artistic curtaining for Hall, Study, Den or Library Windows. Prices range from, per yard, \$1.00 down to **85c**

Challis—Most Attractive and Serviceable

Special attention is called to our showing of Challis. This material is most artistic and serviceable. It is made in the latest Art designs and color combinations. It will not crease and drapes easily in a very artistic and pleasing manner. Nothing surpasses it as a summer curtain material.

COTTON CHALLIS, at, per yard, 80c. and **75c**

WOOL CHALLIS, at, per yard **\$1.50**

Some Dainty Curtain Muslins

SWISS MUSLINS, in striped, spotted and other effects, 36 inches wide, per yard **20c**

SWISS BROCHE MUSLINS, in large and assorted patterns, 48 inches wide, per yard 35c and **25c**

SWISS WAVE MUSLINS, in cream and white stripe effects, embroidered, 46 inches wide, per yard **35c**

WHITE MADRAS MUSLINS, in very light and dainty patterns, 45 inches wide, per yard **35c**

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, in handsome and graceful designs, very fine quality, per yard **50c**

BOBBINET YARD GOODS—Plain and spot, 30 inches wide, at, per yard, 25c, 35c, and **40c**
42 inches wide, at, per yard, 30c., 35c., and **55c**

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, very pretty and attractive designs, 52 inches wide, per yard **45c**

MADRAS CURTAINS, in white and ecru shades, 72 inches wide, per yard, 85c., and **75c**

LIGHT BLUE MADRAS MUSLINS, in light and dainty effects, 50 inches wide, per yard **50c**

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very striking and effective poppy designs, 50 inches wide, per yard **75c**

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very pretty stained glass window effects, 69 inches wide, per yard **\$2.50**

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, with pink floral pattern, ground being mixed with white and green, 70 inches wide, per yard **\$2.00**

Just a Few Curtain Prices

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS—60 in. x 2 1/4 yds. wide, each \$4.00, \$5.00, and **\$7.00**

DOOR BONNE FEMMES at each \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$2.00**

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—3 1/2 yds. x 45 in., per pair **\$4.00**

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—3 1/2 yds. x 46 in., per pair **\$4.50**

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—3 1/2 yds. x 48 in., per pair **\$5.00**

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS—30 in. x 2 1/4 yds., each **\$4.50**

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS—30 in. x 2 1/4 yds., each **\$2.75**

BOBBINET CURTAINS—Plain and spot, beautiful lace frills, at, per pair, \$3.50, \$4.50, and **\$6.00**

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

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QUALITY STORE

Choice Island Apples **\$1.50**
Per Box

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.
The Quality Grocers

BONDS

Now is the Time to Buy Gilt Edge Bonds
WE OFFER YOU
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS
YIELDING FROM 4% TO 5½%

For further particulars apply—
British-American Trust Company, Ltd
Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

IN HOT WEATHER USE
ADONIS HED-RUB
\$1.00

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly.
Delightful odor.

CYRUS H. BOWES
98 Government St. CHEMIST Near Yates St.

CHAIN! CHAIN!

Admiralty Test "BB" and "BBB"

We Supply Boom Chains

OUR CHAIN IS HIGH GRADE

E. B. MARVIN & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE
August, 1907.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	3:47	4:10	5:57	7:14	8:07	8:37	8:3	
2	4:49	5:37	7:24	8:17	9:07	8:4		
3	5:51	6:39	8:26	9:19	10:07	8:5		
4	6:53	7:41	9:28	10:21	11:07	9:0		
5	7:55	8:43	10:30	11:23	12:07	9:1		
6	8:57	9:45	11:32	12:25	1:07	9:2		
7	9:59	10:47	12:34	1:27	2:07	9:3		
8	10:59	11:47	1:34	2:27	3:07	9:4		
9	11:59	12:47	2:34	3:27	4:07	9:5		
10	12:59	1:47	3:34	4:27	5:07	10:0		
11	1:59	2:47	4:34	5:27	6:07	10:1		
12	2:59	3:47	5:34	6:27	7:07	10:2		
13	3:59	4:47	6:34	7:27	8:07	10:3		
14	4:59	5:47	7:34	8:27	9:07	10:4		
15	5:59	6:47	8:34	9:27	10:07	10:5		
16	6:59	7:47	9:34	10:27	11:07	11:0		
17	7:59	8:47	10:34	11:27	12:07	11:1		
18	8:59	9:47	11:34	12:27	1:07	11:2		
19	9:59	10:47	12:34	1:27	2:07	11:3		
20	10:59	11:47	1:34	2:27	3:07	11:4		
21	11:59	12:47	2:34	3:27	4:07	11:5		
22	12:59	1:47	3:34	4:27	5:07	12:0		
23	1:59	2:47	4:34	5:27	6:07	12:1		
24	2:59	3:47	5:34	6:27	7:07	12:2		
25	3:59	4:47	6:34	7:27	8:07	12:3		
26	4:59	5:47	7:34	8:27	9:07	12:4		
27	5:59	6:47	8:34	9:27	10:07	12:5		
28	6:59	7:47	9:34	10:27	11:07	1:0		
29	7:59	8:47	10:34	11:27	12:07	1:1		
30	8:59	9:47	11:34	12:27	1:07	1:2		
31	9:59	10:47	12:34	1:27	2:07	1:3		

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add to time of tide at Victoria: for high water 14 m, for low water 17 m.

Just Arrived
Fine Pale Blue Chambray, also Black and White Shepherd Check Gingham. While they last, 15c yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Special Today
Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, full fashioned and seamless. Special price for today, 6 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The New Grand.
The most expensive vaudeville bill ever presented in the city, and including more performers than have ever been included heretofore on such a bill is what Manager Jamieson has arranged for his patrons for the coming week, and he expresses the opinion that it will also prove one of the most pleasing. Of the twenty-four artists who will take part seventeen are included in the famous Fremont Zonaves, under the management of Capt. E. D. Cloud, the act that occupies the headline position in the aggregation of stars. This is a company of richly uniformed and perfectly drilled soldiers which gives thrilling military exhibitions including wall scaling, attack and defense, bewildering formations, figures, and pyramids. James B. Donovan and Rena Arnold will appear in a witty Irish sketch entitled "Doing Well, Thank You." It is described as just a little nonsense, but the act consists of jokes that are new and songs that have the merit of being tuneful and well sung. The Irish humor of Donovan is responsible for one long roar of laughter, and the act has been the hit of every bill upon which it has appeared. Al Jolson, blackface comedian, is the best in his line on the vaudeville stage. Edward Smith, lyric tenor, and Lillian Watene, lady baritone, will present their original singing sketch introducing classic and popular melodies, both having splendid voices. Dorothy Dayne in singing and imitations has also a good turn. Norman Stanley will sing the Indian song, "Napanee," accompanied by beautiful slides, which act with a moving picture illustrative of the song and two new moving pictures are "Belle Davis" and "Mother-in-Law's Visit." A novelty on next week's bill will be the overture especially arranged by Prof. Nagel under the title "A Tourist's Experience in Victoria, Saturday," and being a musical description of "Arrival in Victoria," "Taking a Ride on the Tally-Ho," "The Salvation Army Passing By," "Fifth Regiment playing their favorite march," "Ghosts," "Trip in Chinatown," "Automobile Ride to the Gorge—What Happened to the Auto," "Return of Party—Mr. Last Car," "Grand Finale—All F. a Midnight Lunc

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Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER
Meteorological Office, Victoria, August 10, 1907.
SYNOPSIS
The pressure is highest on the American coast but comparatively low over British Columbia; rainfall has been general throughout the province and the adjoining states of Oregon and Washington and temperatures have been lower on the immediate coast. In the prairie provinces unsettled and showery conditions prevail along the southern boundary, and a depression of considerable energy is central at Winnipeg where also a thunderstorm occurred.

TEMPERATURE
Victoria .. Min. Max.
Vancouver .. 55 62
New Westminster .. 52 62
Kamloops .. 52 76
Barkerville .. 36 60
East Simpson .. 52 62
Athol .. 44 58
Dawson .. 46 76
Calgary .. 38 60
Winnipeg .. 62 82
Portland .. 66 66
San Francisco .. 56 74

FORECASTS
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity—Light or moderate winds, partly cloudy with showers and stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, chiefly cloudy with showers and stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY
Highest .. 62
Lowest .. 55
Mean .. 58
Rain, .04 inch; Sunshine, 24 minutes.
July, 1907.
Highest temperature, 67.1.
Lowest temperature, 46.7.
Mean temperature, 62.8.
Total precipitation for the month, .39 inch; average amount .37 inches.
Bright sunshine, 112 hours 12 minutes; mean daily proportion .055.

Bicyclists Fined.
Two owners of bicycles who failed to observe the street ordinances and took to the sidewalks were mulcted the customary fine of \$3 and costs.

First Presbyterian Church
Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit at both services in the First Presbyterian church tomorrow.

Band Concert in Park
By permission of Lieut.-Col. Hall and officers of the 1st regiment, R. C. A., the band will play at Beacon Hill park today from 3 to 5 p. m.

Will Sing This Evening.
Miss Luton, of Calgary, will sing a solo at the Methodist Metropolitan church at this evening's service. Miss Luton comes here with a very high reputation for a sweet and well trained voice.

Will Conduct Services
This evening at 7 o'clock A. J. Brace, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct gospel service at Harmony hall, mission, View street. A cordial invitation is extended to all non-church goers, more particularly to the young men and women of the city.

Disappointment Over Escape
Much disappointment is being felt in the Sidney district over the escape of Woods from the New Westminster penitentiary. He was arrested and sent up for robbing one of the farmers of North Saanich of some \$300.

Sidney Subdivision
The Gulf Lumber company are laying off some five lots on the water front at Sidney and are putting them on the market through the Sidney Realty company. There are some of the finest locations on the peninsula for scenery and ideal homes.

Good Demand For Real Estate.
The real estate firm of McConnell & Taylor report a good demand for all kinds of property for which a reasonable price is asked. Among their recent sales are included acreage on the Wilkinson and Carey roads, and a couple of residences.

Will Deliver Address
A public meeting will be held in the schoolroom of St. Andrew's church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss S. Little, B. A., general secretary of the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian association of Canada will deliver an address. A full attendance of all interested is desired.

Metropolitan Epworth League
On Monday evening the literary department of the league will have charge of the programme, which promises to be very interesting. Papers will be read by several members of the league. Miss Sanderson will recite. After the programme a business meeting will be held. All interested are cordially invited.

Souvenir of Duncans.
When the visiting British Journalists sat down to luncheon in the Tzouhalem hotel, Duncans, last Wednesday on the occasion of their trip to Chemsalus they found a picture postcard at each place set on the table. On the slide there was a local view. On the other this inscription: "To the Visiting Journalists: Compliments of the Cowichan Leader and the Citizens of Duncans, B.C."

Won High Honors.
Miss Thelma Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, has again won high honors at George Watson's Ladies' College at Edinburgh. As the result of her good work at the midsummer examinations she has been awarded a presentation to the foundation, which carries with it a cash prize of £10 and free education for the year 1907-8. Miss Thompson won similar honors last year.

See our Swastika Brooches, Hatpins, Pins, Fobs, Charms, Cuff-Links, etc. Redfern's.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made and sold in this city. It is a positive and certain. Itching painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large metal-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

J. H. MacGill, of Vancouver, is a guest at the New England.

T. Elford is spending the week-end in Vancouver.

J. H. McGill, of Vancouver, is a resident in the city.

Mrs. Chris. J. Loat will not be "at home" during the months of August and September.

Osborne Plunkett, of Vancouver, is visiting the capital on professional business.

Miss Georgia Cavan, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Arthur Cavan, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver.

Miss Gladys Cruickshank and her brother Ronald are visiting friends in Cumberland.

Mrs. W. J. Evans, of Vancouver, is spending a short visit in Victoria, the guest of Mrs. (Capt.) Gould.

Rev. C. C. Owen, of Christ church, Vancouver, spent a day or two of the past week in Victoria.

Archdeacon E. S. W. Pentreath, of Vancouver, was a passenger to this city on Thursday's Princess Victoria.

Miss Alice Roblee has spent several weeks of her holidays visiting friends at Ladysmith.

Nell F. Mackay, M.P.P., of Kaslo, is in the city on a visit of a few days' duration.

Mrs. Walter Powell and Miss Powell, of Berkeley, Cal., are visiting Mrs. Denny.

Dr. Pearson, of Vancouver returned yesterday from a week's fishing at Cowichan and is registered at the Balmoral.

A. Gilson, of the realty firm of Gilson and company, has returned from Gordon Head, where he went on a trip in search of health.

Forbes M. Kerby, provincial land surveyor, of Grand Forks, B. C., spent the past few days in Victoria on business.

Rev. H. Underhill, who was here during the week from Vancouver, to attend Mr. Muskett's wedding, was the guest of Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Percy D. Bannerman, until lately with Bannerman and Horne, is confined to St. Joseph's hospital, having successfully undergone an operation.

Mrs. Creighton returns to Vancouver this morning, after having spent a ten days' visit with her friend, Miss Lawson, at Point Pleasant, Kingston street, the residence of Mrs. Raymur.

Mrs. Clark, of Fairview, Vancouver, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mildred Clark, is enjoying a delightful holiday at Metchosin, the guest of Mrs. A. Wier.

Mrs. F. G. Christmas left yesterday for Duncans to join her husband, Rev. F. G. Christmas, who was recently transferred from Cumberland to the pastorate of the Cowichan valley.

William Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist has gone to Quatsno sound on departmental work. He may visit other west coast mining camps before returning to Victoria.

Miss Connie Day leaves today for Vancouver to attend the tennis tournament there next week. While in the Terminal City she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vaghorn.

Mrs. V. C. Maddock, with her friends, who have been visiting her at Osgoodthorp, left today on the Princess Victoria for the Okanagan valley, where they expect to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. James Davidson and Miss Winifred A. Tall, of Montreal, have been the guests of their cousin, Mrs. W. J. Clark, Richmond road, for the past week. They leave shortly for Vancouver en route for the east.

B. W. and Mrs. Powell, who have been spending the summer at St. Lion, on the Arrow lakes, came over from Vancouver yesterday morning to spend a week end. They are guests at the Balmoral hotel.

Rev. C. V. Brown, of Regina, had a pleasant stay with Dr. J. A. Graham, of this city broken by a telegram from Saginaw, Mich., announcing the death of his father at that place. He left at once for Saginaw.

Among the arrivals at the King Edward yesterday was H. M. Hillis, one of the junior partners in the firm of H. M. Hillis and Sons, of Vancouver, timber merchants, who are interesting eastern capital in British Columbia limits.

H. R. Swayne, of Philadelphia, Penna., is in the city making enquiries concerning copper claims with a view to purchase. He purposes shortly proceeding to the west coast of Vancouver Island to look at some likely prospects he has been told of.

Amongst the presentations at the fourth court held by their majesties at Buckingham Palace on the evening of July 5, is that of Miss Lillies Macdonald youngest daughter of Hon. W. J. Macdonald, of Armadale, Victoria, B. C. Miss Macdonald was presented by Lady Grey.

Miss Marie Cross left by yesterday morning's Princess Victoria en route to England, where she will spend the next nine months. She will be joined at Nelson by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Davys, with whom she will travel across the Atlantic on the steamer Ivernia from Boston to Liverpool.

Miss Mutch, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, arrived in the city by the Princess Victoria last evening and is paying a visit to the home of Mrs. Lawson, 107 Fernwood road. She intends leaving next Tuesday for California, whence she goes to stay a while with her sister.

Mr. George Kiddle, who, after a rather long illness with rheumatism, had recovered sufficiently to allow of his leaving Victoria for Morenci, Arizona, early last summer, is progressing but slowly towards complete recovery. He will probably shortly take a course of treatment at some of the hot springs. He is with his older brother, John, who continues to divide his time between assay and engineering work for the Arizona Copper company.

Yesterday's mail brought to a resident in Victoria a letter from Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, southeast Alaska. Among other items of interest, mention was made of the recent arrival there of Mrs. Harris, formerly of Nelson, wife of Mr. H. Harris, superintendent of the Alaska Smelting and Refining company's smelting works there. Mr. Kiddle, the manager, and Mrs. Kiddle returned to Hadley from Seattle and Victoria several weeks ago, both were well and taking kindly to life in the north.

James Hayden Fletcher, of Portland, Ore., U.S.A., arrived in Victoria on Friday morning and yesterday morning left for Vancouver en route to Prince Edward Island, to visit old scenes and friends. The first call he made in this city was on Mrs. Lawson, widow of a former much-esteemed editor of the Colonist, and an old-time friend of Mr. Fletcher at the time the latter was editor and proprietor of the Charlottetown Argus. Since leaving Prince Edward Island Mr. Fletcher has had a varied and successful experience. He

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Large Size, at
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—also—
LACE CURTAINS
From 30c to \$5.50 per pair

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VICTORIA HOUSE
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NOBBY FALL OVERCOATS

We have received this week a shipment of Men's English cravenette overcoats in a great variety of cloth and we are showing the best models in each, silk lined and wool serge lined in short, tight fitting and long loose models.

Ranging in Price from \$10 to \$35

One Quarter Off All Ladies' Silk Gloves

FINCH & FINCH HATTERS
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Social Note Paper

All the newest shades, shapes and sizes in

Fancy Boxes - 25c up

Amongst them the fashionable rough edge "Stonehenge" brand. A convenience to come here when other stores are closed.

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Independent Druggists
S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

\$35 Suit of Clothes
FOR
\$25
AT
PEDEN'S
Tailoring Parlors
31 FORT ST.

has been a United States senator, also governor of Dakota, besides having filled other positions. After visiting Prince Edward Island he will extend his travels, his intention being to enjoy a long pleasure trip.

On Tuesday Miss Bernice Harrison gave a very enjoyable tally-ho party to Cordova bay to some of her school friends of All Hallow, Yale, B. C. Some of the invited guests were Miss Duke, Miss Ermine Bass, Miss Sybil Bagshawe, Miss Alyson Beanlands, Miss Ina Morton, Misses Marie and Grace Cross, Miss Nan Grant, Miss Eva Holmes and the Misses Dorothy and Olive Day.

NEW VAUDEVILLE HOUSE
WILL OPEN TOMORROW

First Performance Will be Given in the Pantages Theatre on Johnson Street

The new Pantages theatre on Johnson street will throw open its doors to the public for the first time tomorrow afternoon. The bill for the opening week is a first class one all round. There are seven acts on the programme, headed by Lambeth's trained alligators, which is said to be the greatest act of the kind on the stage. The other features include Miss Anna Schofield, violinist; the Nonpareil Duo, juvenile singers and dancers; Strickland, the musical rube; the Southern Quartette, singers and dancers; Tommy La Rose, song illustrator, and the latest moving pictures.

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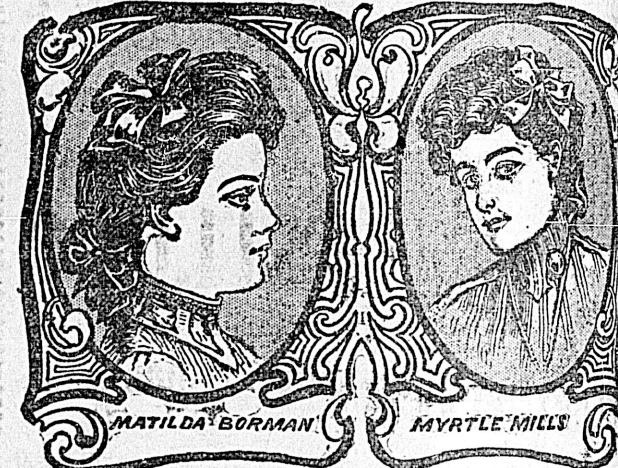
A Shipment Just Received at

REDFERN'S

Also Swastika Brooches, Hatpins, Fobs, Cuff Links, Etc.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Mothers Should Watch the Development of Their Daughters—
Interesting Experiences of Misses Borman and Mills.



Every mother possesses information which is of vital interest to her young daughter.

Too often this is never imparted or is withheld until serious harm has resulted to the growing girl through her ignorance of nature's mysterious and wonderful laws and penalties.

Girls' over-sensitiveness and modesty often puzzle their mothers and baffle physicians, as they so often withhold their confidence from their mothers and conceal the symptoms which ought to be told to their physician at this critical period.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in the back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and from mothers, expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them, have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., at Lynn, Mass.

Miss Mills has written the two following letters to Mrs. Pinkham, which will be read with interest:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First letter.)
"I am but fifteen years of age, am depressed, have dizzy spells, chills, headache and backache, and as I have heard that you can give helpful advice in my condition, I am writing you."—Myrtle Mills, Oquana, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second letter.)
"It is with the feeling of utmost gratitude that I write to you to tell you what your valuable medicine has done for me. We consulted several doctors, but they didn't understand my case and I did not receive any benefit from their treatment. I followed your advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now healthy and well, and all the distressing symptoms which I had at that time have disappeared."—Myrtle Mills, Oquana, Ill.

Miss Matilda Borman writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows:
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my periods were irregular and painful, and I always had some dreadful headaches.
"But since taking the Compound my headaches have entirely left me, my periods are regular and I am getting stronger and I am telling all my girl friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Matilda Borman, Farmington, Iowa.

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, let her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will follow, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of cures of female ills of all medicine that the world has ever known. Why don't you try it?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Sick Women Well.

SINGER BICYCLES HUMBER BICYCLES

We have just received another shipment of these machines direct from the factories. We take your old wheel in part payment. Call and see us.

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Ices, Ice Cream, Ice-cream Sodas, Fountain Drinks of all kinds.

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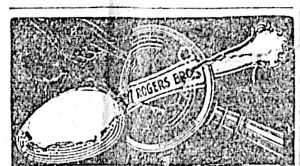
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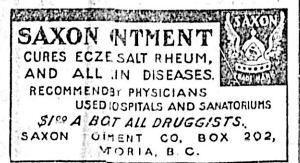
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In buying ask, Tins, Trays, etc.,
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CURES ECZEMA, RHEUM,
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Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.
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CANADA'S HOUR OF

EXPANSION AT HAND

Ex-Mayor Hayward's Sentiments
After Visiting Dominion
Exhibit at Dublin

An interesting letter has been received by a friend in Victoria from ex-Mayor Charles Hayward, who, with A. B. Fraser, sr., has been touring the old country. Writing from the Imperial hotel, Dublin, under date of July 24, Mr. Hayward says: "The Canadian exhibit is far ahead of our most sanguine expectations, both of us gladly writing our names in the visitors' book, and recording our expressions of congratulation to those whose energies brought it about. It is a wonderful advertising agency, and cannot fail to produce satisfactory results. Outside of the splendid exhibits of the products of the country, most admirably arranged, there are written on every available space the opinions of those who have visited us, and of prominent men amongst us, including Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Sir John A. MacDonald and others, all of the most encouraging and optimistic character. In fact, as I left the large building devoted to Canada, I regretted that I had parted with a single foot of my real estate. Some of us may not be spared to see it, but as sure as the rising sun the immediate and immediate expansion of Canada is assured, and our own Victoria must participate in it."

Close Season for Game.

The close season for all kinds of game birds in the municipality of Kent, on the Fraser river, has been extended until October 15. The season closes December 30.

All Asked to be Present.

It is particularly requested that all members of Mrs. Sheidon (formerly Mrs. Frances') class of the Metropolitan Sunday school be present this afternoon.

Animals in the Park.

Those interested in the condition of the animals at the zoo at Beacon Hill park are leaving no stone unturned to have something done for the betterment of the conditions of the captives, a largely signed petition praying for the amelioration of their surroundings having been presented to the Mayor yesterday. This matter has already been taken up by the park commissioners and the city engineer has prepared plans detailing the suggested improvements. These plans, and any other information on the subject which may be available, will be considered by the park commissioners at their next meeting, which will be held during the early part of the week.

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR MINSTREL SHOW

Programme for Performance at Gorge Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

Ragtime Reception Minstrels.

The minstrel show looks very promising right now. The boys have been working hard, and have several rehearsals yet to trim away the rough edges and weather permitting the crash at Gorge park Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings will be very large. The programme is substantially as follows:

First Part—
Dixie Club's "Ragtime Reception" (at their own club rooms).
Musical members:
First tenors—Ted Petch & L. Crocker, B. Cave, Charles Carlton.
Second tenors—Geo. R. Mann, S. Petch, J. W. Petch, Wm. Spencer.
Baritone—A. T. Bain, J. Morrison.
C. Petch, H. D. Tilly.
Bass—H. J. Ross, Cullin, W. T. Williams, R. etch.
Musical members:
Tranbols—Basil Prior, Fred White, Harry Nesbit.
Bones—Harry Earle, G. G. Pooley, Harry Austin.
Toasts—Godfrey W. Booth.
Opening Chorus—
"Come to the Land of Bohemia," Mr. Booth.
"What's de Us in May?" When You Got No Place to Go," Mr. Prior.
"My Mississippi Misses Me," Mr. Pooley.
"I've Said My Last Farewell," Mr. Nesbit.
"My Gal Sal," Mr. J. W. Petch.
"A Matrimonial Tangle," introducing Messrs. White, Earle and Pooley, and song, "Abraham Jefferson Washington Lee," Mr. White.
Finale of First Part.

Second Part—
Male quartette, Petch Brothers.
"I've Got to Dance Till the Band Gets Through," Mr. Earle, assisted by Messrs. Austin, Pooley, Nesbit, Williams, Crocker, Megan Petch and Prior.
"Fare Thee Well, My Old Kentucky," Mr. Williams and entire company.
"God Save the King."
The Victoria theatre orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Bantley, will assist.
A. T. Bain is stage manager.

Will Sing This Morning

Robert Morrison, the Scottish baritone, will sing "O, Rest in the Lord" from the "Elijah" at the morning service in the First Presbyterian church.

Good Luck to You.—If you are wearing our Swastika. Redfern's.

Take a trip on the Iroquois among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf, and you will be delighted. Excursion rates Wednesday and Saturdays.

Hunters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Out They Go!

Special clearance sale of Men's Natural Underwear, Shirts and Drawers. Regular price \$1.00 suit, sale price 90c a suit. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Protect yourself by wearing Swastika. Redfern's.

WORK STARTS ON NEW BRIDGE AT NANAIMO

E. & N. Ry. is Building New Structure—Other Improvements Underway

Actual work upon the stonework of the arch of the new bridge on the E. & N. at Nanaimo has been commenced. Over thirty men are at work and it is expected that the improvement, which will cost over \$30,000 will be completed within three months.

With the completion of the stonework of the bridge over 70,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be filled in. This, it is expected will keep a steam shovel operating for nearly a month. The steam shovel which was in use until a week ago has been returned to Vancouver, but will be brought back in the course of about six weeks.

In all improvements to the extent of \$100,000 are in progress on the railway this season.

An important portion of the work is in progress at the present time at Goldstream which will be completed by fall. The track is being diverted to do away with two bridges, one at Goldstream and the other at Waugh Creek. At the latter place a tangle in carrying through the water of the stream has been almost completed. This done the bridge will be filled in.

The railway yards at Ladysmith are being remodelled which will mean an expense of nearly \$10,000 and stone and cement culverts are everywhere being replaced for the obsolete wooden trestles now in use.

With the completion of the improvements there will be a number of additions to the road's rolling stock.

HONORED ON EVE OF HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND

Daughters of England Make Presentation to Miss Foster, One of Most Zealous Workers

The Daughters of England gave a reception in honor of Miss L. Foster at Mrs. Catterall's residence on Linden avenue last Wednesday evening. Miss Foster is one of the oldest members of the local lodge and has always been a most zealous worker in its interests, so the society decided to pay her this pretty compliment on the occasion of her leaving for Cornwall to make a lengthy visit to her old home.

There were about thirty members present when Mrs. Catterall, as secretary of the Daughters of England, presented Miss Foster with an address appreciative of her efforts in the cause. She also presented her, as a token of the goodwill of the members, with a handsome traveling suitcase. The presentation over, a very enjoyable evening, was devoted to games and music. At 10 o'clock a hearty refectory was served and the proceedings terminated to the strain of Auld Lang Syne.

Miss Foster intends to leave for the old country on Aug. 17.

Buy Sidney Real Estate

Fletcher North, of Edmonton, has purchased six lots from J. Wesley Brethour, through the Sidney Realty company and intends to build a residence and start in business in Sidney. C. Forrester, of Edmonton, who recently visited Sidney for several weeks, is returning to buy property and start in some business in Sidney. John May, of Cedar Hill, and late of Strathcona, has bought six lots in Sidney and intends starting a residence shortly.

He Was Acquitted.

Magistrate Hall's sense of justice was a fortunate thing for Lin Kin, a fourteen-year-old Celestial, who yesterday morning strenuously denied the charge laid against him at the police court, that he purloined a bicycle. The fellow Chinaman, Wan Hing, from a school was identified as the property of Wan Hing, but there was no proof that the youthful prisoner had not purchased it just where he said he did, from a third Chinaman, whom he claimed he did not know. The boy was allowed to go free.

Monthly Social

The monthly social of the Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, was held at the manse, Frederick street, on Friday evening, and was well attended. There was a very musical programme, to which Mr. George Moir and Miss May Moir contributed very acceptably. Mr. A. Sample gave several recitations which were much appreciated. Miss Beatrice Bell and A. Sample carried off the prizes in the game of volleyball. Refreshments were served and the pastor, Rev. D. MacRae, closed the meeting in the usual way.

Salmon at Sidney

A party composed of William Jensen, W. B. Reddon, of Riverside, Cal.; H. Moore and B. Blosson, made a fine catch of large salmon off Sidney, some of the fish weighing in the neighborhood of 19 pounds. The run of salmon off this point at present is very large and some fine catches are being made. E. Knutson and E. G. Norris have had some fine luck with the line also. Mr. Reddon is delighted with the beauty and climate of the Saanich district, having made two trips to Sidney this summer for pleasure.

B.C. FALL FAIRS

Fall fairs will be held in British Columbia as follows:
Kelowna, Sept. 18-19
Kamloops, Sept. 23-24
Armstrong, Sept. 21-22
Vernon, Sept. 16-17-18
Salmon Arm, Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Kaslo, Sept. 24-25
Agassiz, Sept. 2
Matsqui, Sept. 13
Chilliwack, Sept. 18-19
Delta, Sept. 20-21
Surrey, Sept. 24 to 28
Victoria, Sept. 24 to 28
Langley, Sept. 25
Maple Ridge, Sept. 26
Coquitlam, Sept. 26
New Westminster, Oct. 8-9
Richmond, Sept. 18-19
Alberni, Sept. 20
Saanich, Oct. 18-19
Islands, Sept. 21
Cowichan, Sept. 20-21

RAZORS

Of every description
\$1.00 to \$2.50
In Black Handles,
\$1.50 to \$3.25
In Ivory Handles.

We fully warrant our best, and exchange them if not satisfactory, at

Fox's Cutlery Store

78 Government Street.

ROYAL INSTITUTE TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

Erection of Building at Vancouver is to be Commenced Without Delay

The Royal Institution of Learning at Vancouver is to push work upon the construction of its new buildings at Point Grey, upon the site recently obtained from the provincial government. At the time the site was granted the officials of the institution were able to show that they had at their disposal \$150,000, and of this amount it is proposed to expend \$100,000 on the first building to be immediately erected, and the balance or, if possible, a sum equal to the first amount upon a second building to be completed within three years.

At the present time the board of governors is advertising for plans for a general scheme to secure the best results architecturally. Three prizes have been offered, the first of \$500, the second of \$250 and the third \$100. The plans are to be in the hands of the directors by October.

A survey of the site is at present being undertaken and when this is completed about ten acres will be cleared and made ready for the first buildings, which will be commenced by next spring.

The new building will be of stone, and will overlook English bay, from its site immediately east of the naval reserve. Thirty-two acres in all have been secured in the neighborhood for university purposes.

REPORTS ON THE INDIAN ORCHARDS AT DUNCANS

Dr. Fletcher Says They Are Fairly Clean but Neglected

Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion naturalist and entomologist, returned to the city yesterday from Duncan, whither he had gone to investigate the conditions of the Indian orchards in that neighborhood, of which there have been a number of complaints from the settlers.

He found that the orchards were fairly clean, but that they had been greatly neglected. There were no extraordinary presence of pests and the situation was fairly satisfactory, which was largely due to the good work performed this summer by T. Wilson, the government superintendent of fumigation for British Columbia. The drought of the present season is largely responsible for the poor condition of the orchards. The crops of prunes and pears this year are good.

Prof. Fletcher states that the orchards throughout the Dominion have suffered from the drought of the present year and also from the lateness of the season and the cold spring. In spite of this the work of the government departments has begun to tell and there is more enlightened treatment and culture of the trees everywhere manifested.

The crops this year will be good, and so far have been fairly clean and free from pests.

The fine bottle is reported to be ravaging to a certain extent the hop gardens near Agassiz and in the neighborhood of Goldstream. This pest was responsible for considerable damage last year. With J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, Dr. Fletcher leaves today for Kaslo and Kamloops.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Webb-Lawless

At St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral, Wednesday last, the wedding of Francis William Webb to Miss Margaret Anna Lawless, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lawless, took place. His Grace Archbishop O'Neil performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a handsome dress of white silk, with sash and white hat trimmed with lilies of the valley and bride roses, carrying a shower bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Laura Lawless, wore a dress of white, with sash and white hat trimmed with lilies of the valley and pink roses, carrying a bouquet of pink carnations. L. Haggan acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 9 Chambers street, the house and tables being handsomely decorated. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Webb, mother of the groom. After spending a pleasant forenoon amidst relatives and intimate friends, the young couple took the 1 o'clock boat for Vancouver, where they will visit friends and relatives. They received many handsome and costly presents.

If You Want Corsets.

Try those sold at the Beehive, \$4 Douglas street, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up. They are really good. Also try the new Hair Pads reduced to 35c. extremely light, do not make the head ache. Extra large fringe nets, 20c.

IF IT'S CORRECT, "CHRISTIE" HAS IT THEY MUST GO

Children's English Sandals, 5 to 10
Children's Kid Boots, 7 to 10½
Boys' Laced Boots, 11 to 2
Men's Patent Oxfords

90¢

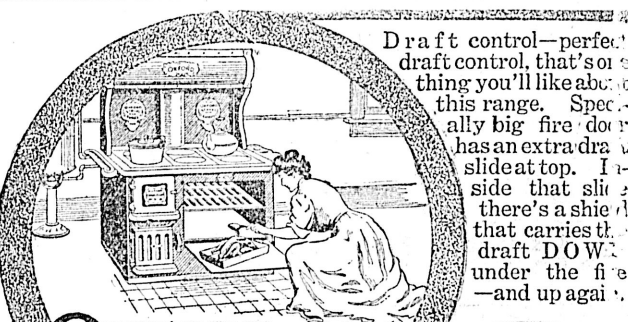
CHRISTIE'S COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS
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Westinghouse Mining Motors

Motors for hoisting, hauling, drilling, cutting and driving of pumps and ventilating apparatus. Electricity in Mining is safer, more economical and more easily controlled than any other form of power. Water power can be utilized or separate steam plants concentrated. One mine recently effected an annual saving of over \$6000.00 by installing a Westinghouse system. Write nearest office for illustrated booklet. Free on request. Head Office and Works: Hamilton, Ont.

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Oxford
The Right CHANCELLOR
Steel Plate Range

Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Special design for B. C., has ALL-IRON fire box-lining, and special FLAT grate—far less repairs, and gets far more good from the heat even though it burns fuel other ranges cannot.

Draft control—perfect draft control, that's something you'll like about this range. Spectacularly big fire door has an extra draught slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft down under the fire—and up again.

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO. Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

For sale by Ogilvie Hardware Co., Ltd., sole retail agents.

Sanitaris
Is Bottled at the Springs

Mineral water shipped in carboys and barrels and bottled at distant points—is like champagne kept over night uncorked. It's dull and flat. "SANITARIS" is bottled at the springs at Arnprior, Ontario—just as it comes from virgin rock—with all its natural snap and sparkle retained.

When you drink "SANITARIS" you know you are getting water that is just as pure—just as delightful to eye and palate—as though you drank it at the springs at Arnprior.

The ideal table water. Blends perfectly with wines and liquors.
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TOTAL ASSETS, \$4,500,000

The Lansdowne Floral Gardens Co.
Growers of Roses and Hardy Perennials. Only the best and newest varieties kept in stock. Booked now for Fall delivery. Come and inspect our stock.
JAMES MANTON, Mgr.



¶ Semi-ready Rain Coats have that distinctive grace which make a top coat equally acceptable for sunshine days in the crisp weather 'tween seasons.

¶ Rain Coats from \$15 to \$25 — not lined, of course Tailored from "Imperva" worsted rain cloth.

NEW SUITS, TROUSERS OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS

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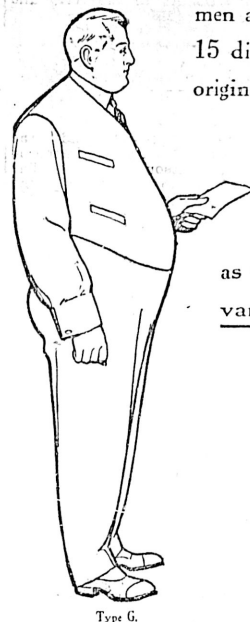
ALSO NEW LINES OF UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HATS, CAPS TOP SHIRTS, HOSIERY, BAGS VALISES, SUIT CASES FLANNEL SUITS, STRAW HATS, BATHING SUITS AT HALF PRICE

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THREE THOUSAND GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

The Physique Type System



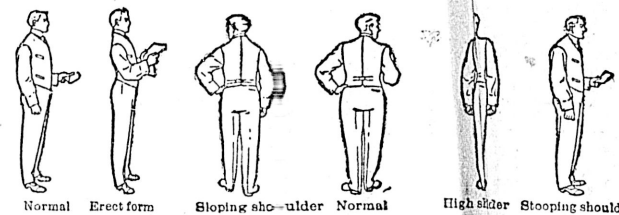
¶ In the Semi-ready Store you will see the Semi-ready Physique Type Chart. On it you will find your exact figure and every measurement. ¶ 35 distinct shapes and forms of men are shown—and measurements show 15 different sizes of each variation from the original. Seven Distinct Types of Man.



¶ Take the Set Man, he of Type G, with shoulders and body of large proportions, and divide this type, as we do the slim man, into five distinct variations:

- Stout and Normal
- Stout and High Shouldered.
- Stout and Sloping Shouldered.
- Stout and Stooped or Round Shouldered.
- Stout and Over-ert.

Semi-ready Tailoring



SCOTTISH GAMES WERE BIG SUCCESS AS USUAL

Despite the Unfavorable Weather There Was Good Crowd—Events Well Contested

Under cloudy skies and attended by slight showers of rain, the third annual games of the S. Andrew's society took place yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay park. Despite the inclement weather the picnic was a decided success, the hardy Highlanders declaring that what to the effete citizen of the south or Canada was a very fair imitation of a series of showers was nothing but a Scotch mist. So the pipes skirted bravely, the dancers footed it with all their accustomed vim and vigor and though no records were taken, the jumps, races and shot putting were of a high order.

The weather militated against the enjoyment of those who had expected to picnic, but lunched at the events in the grandstand by a fair proportion of the crowd which was in attendance.

The times in the sprints were not exceptional. However, that proved of little consequence, the main point with this makes the fifteenth race, he has won at the local Scottish games in the past fifteen years. Mr. Bradley's family number champions of the old country within its ranks.

The wrestling competition proved somewhat of a fiasco. This was largely owing to the difference of opinion amongst the judges as to the manner in which it should be conducted. The handsome silver cup which had been donated for the event will either be wrestled for in the course of a week or two or reserved for next year.

The following is the list of events with the winners:

Boys, nine and under, fifty yards—1, Violet Davis; 2, G. Watson; 3, E. Withers.

Boys, nine and under, fifty yards—1, R. Livingston; 2, C. H. Eddy; 3, W. McKay.

Girls, 12 and under, 75 yards—1, M. Davis; 2, M. Watson.

Boys, twelve and under, 75 yards—1, K. Dickson; 2, C. Hand.

Girls, 15 and under, one hundred yards—1, M. Davis; 2, E. Waring.

Boys, 15 and under, 100 yards—1, R. Livingston; 2, C. H. Eddy.

Young ladies' race, seventy five yards—1, Miss E. Creed; 2, Annie Graylin.

Married ladies' race, 75 yards—1, Mrs. Young; 2, Mrs. Jacklin.

100 yards dash, open—1, H. McIntyre; 2, O. Finch.

Highland fling, girls 18 and under—1, Miss M. Hill; 2, Miss A. Hill.

Highland fling, boys 18 and under—1, Harry Thomson; 2, Frances Norrish.

220 yards dash, open amateur—1, O. Finch; 2, P. Nation.

Sword dance, boys and girls—1, H. Thomson; 2, Miss M. Hill.

1 mile run, open (amateur)—1, G. Agnew; 2, T. Nute; 3, F. Mellor.

Bagpipe competition—1, James McKenzie; 2, M. McDonald.

Best dressed girl in highland costume—1, Miss A. Hill; 2, Miss M. Hill.

Best dressed boy in highland costume—1, H. Thomson; 2, G. Agnew.

Two mile bicycle race, open (amateur)—1, G. Dickson; 2, J. McNair.

Boat race, 100 yards—1, R. McIntyre; 2, T. Ewing.

Three legged race, 100 yards—1, McIntyre and Finch; 2, Morrison and Nute.

Old men's race, 55 years and over, 75 yards—1, R. C. Bradley; 2, J. Johnston.

Sack race, 75 yards—1, R. McIntyre; 2, P. Nation.

Pat. men's race, 75 yards—1, William Lorimer; 2, H. M. Fullerton.

Running high jump—1, H. McIntyre, 4 feet 9 inches; 2, W. H. Johnston.

Running broad jump—1, P. Nation, 18 feet 7 inches; 2, H. McIntyre, 18 feet 4 inches.

Throwing discus—1, M. Doyle, 56 feet; 2, A. Manson.

Putting 16 pound shot—1, M. Doyle, 33 feet, 4 inches; 2, A. Manson, 31 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 16 pound hammer, open to members of St. Andrew's society only—1, A. Manson, 101 feet 8 inches; 2, M. Blackstock.

Throwing 56 pound shot—1, A. M. Doyle, 23 feet; 2, H. Manson.

Throwing 16 pound hammer, Scotch style—1, M. Blackstock, 70 feet 9 1/2 inches; 2, A. Manson, 65 feet.

Tossing caber—1, A. Manson, 26 feet; 2, M. Blackstock.

Tug of war, married against single men—won by team of 12 single men picked and captained by W. Lorimer.

The officials of the day were: Executive officers of the society: President, P. J. Riddell; 1st Vice-President, James Taylor; 2nd Vice-President, A. Manson; Secretary Walter Walker.

Committee: P. J. Riddell, Arthur Manson, J. G. Brown, James Taylor, J. L. Forrester, Robert Morrison, E. C. Smith, Secretary.

Starters: Robert Morrison, McQueen R. Todd.

Judges of field sports: D. G. L. Milne, James Taylor, Walter Walker, J. L. Forrester.

Judges of music and dancing: J. G. Brown, John Mackie, William Henderson, E. B. Paul.

Field marshal, J. G. Brown.

OBITUARY NOTICE

The funeral of the late Mrs. Grace Emily Hayward took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of A. R. McDonald, 231 Johnson street. Services were conducted by Rev. F. T. Tapscott, in the course of which the following hymns were rendered: "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Blessed Sleep," "Shall We Gather at the River" and "Asleep in Jesus." Many friends of the deceased were present and the floral offerings were many and beautiful.

The following were pallbearers: J. L. Smith, J. I. Cochenour, R. A. Barr, W. Thompson, C. J. Carey, E. W. Sexsmith.

The death occurred yesterday morning at his residence near Mt. Tolmie of Mr. Daniel Cameron, after a long illness. The deceased came to this city with his family from St. John's, Nova Scotia, in 1876, and lived for many years on Dallas Road, at two miles from his family residence. He was a member of the Government printing office and Editor of the "Herald" for many years. The funeral will take place at the residence, 122 Michigan, tomorrow (Monday) afternoon.

St. Petersburg, growing vigorously of its urban development. An order has been given for 19 British-made electric trolleys.

PROFESSOR CARPENTER TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK

Irrigation Expert Engaged by Provincial Government Will Soon Be Here

Professor Carpenter, the irrigation expert retained in an advisory capacity for the provincial government, will reach the city early in the present week.

The retention of the professor inaugurates the government's new policy with regard to irrigation and is preliminary to their engaging upon a comprehensive scheme.

With Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, and other officials of the land and works department, a trip will be taken through the dry belt, embracing the territory in the neighborhood of Kamloops and portions of the Similkameen and a comprehensive idea of the work already done and the requirements of the situation obtained.

The new departure is one of the most important undertaken by the provincial government and is being awaited with great interest in the different regions affected. The retaining of Professor Carpenter, who has had a vast amount of experience in irrigation projects, has been commended by everybody. The irrigation of the dry belt will mean that vast areas of land suitable, save for lack of water, for fruit raising, will be thrown upon for occupation and the fruit growing industry is expected to advance by leaps and bounds.

Nanaimo Social News.

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 10.—On Thursday afternoon and evening Mrs. Mark Bates was at home to a number of her friends in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Cyril A. Bate, nee Mar-den, of Seattle. The lovely young bride received in her wedding gown of white India silk with elaborate insertions, edgings of baby Irish point lace. She was assisted by Mrs. Martindale, of Portland, Ore. Miss Cathy Bate looking very sweet in her bridesmaid's dress attended to the wants of the numerous guests. The house was most artistically and appropriately decorated with a veritable bower of beauty, and a fit setting for the many beautiful wedding presents, and bright and merry faces gathered to wish very much happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Bate.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril A. Bate leave on Monday for Seattle, where they will reside in future.

Miss Dick of the hospital staff and Mrs. Leicester, of Brechin, left on the Dolphin Thursday to visit friends in Seattle.

Miss A. Manifold, of Nanaimo, was appointed teacher for the South Cedar school.

Miss Alice Horner, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in the city.

The Misses Gibson and Miss Gardiner, of Victoria, are the guests of Mrs. R. Gibson, Commercial street.

Miss Stella Cavalsky entertained a number of friends at her home Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Viola Chadwick, of Vancouver.

Mrs. R. Drysdale, Newcastle town-site, was the hostess at a delightful little evening Monday last in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril A. Bate, of Seattle.

Charged With Forgery

Charlottesville, P. E. I., Aug. 9.—At the police court today, Edward O. Brown, appeared for preliminary examination on a charge of forgery. He was committed for trial.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Japanese Plans of Government—Korean Garrison's Mutiny.

Seoul, Aug. 10.—In the re-organization of the Korean government three members of Marquis Ito's staff will become vice ministers of three Korean departments of state. Marquis Ito accompanied by eight members of the Japanese-Korean administration, left today for Tokyo via Chemulpo, where a large demonstration will be held in celebration of Ito's late coup d'etat. Gen. Hasegawa has been appointed acting resident general, and the practical restoration of order in Korea will devolve upon him. General Hasegawa has declared that in a national sense there will be no elimination of the throne in the government of Korea, and believes that under the new order of things the people may possibly become more progressive, but will rely upon the Japanese for the maintenance of order. Marquis Ito and his party will sail from Chemulpo on a warship. The Chemulpo squadron has dispersed. Among provincial and metropolitan Korean garrisons three mutinies have occurred, namely, at Seoul, Hon Yu and Won Ju.

The first named garrison was eradicated, the second is in flight with Gen. Hasegawa's cavalry in pursuit of the fugitives, while the situation at Won Ju is alarming.

According to military reports the Korean troops have been joined by the rioters, and Japanese officers have fled.

The Korean commander was summoned at Seoul, but disobeyed the order, and Japanese troops are now marching against the town. They will not reach there before tonight.

YORK LOAN COMPANY.

Meeting to be Held on September 17 Will Decide on Final Steps.

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—There will be nothing further doing in connection with the York Loan affairs until September 17. Matters are tied up tight at present by the legal vacation, said R. Smith, who has charge of the winding up for the National Trust company. On September 17 a meeting will be held to decide what is to be done. In the meantime the liquidators are disposing of the real estate and turning these assets into money as rapidly as possible. The liquidators were unable to determine how the various classes of shareholders should participate in the division of assets or whether some should be debared whether some are entitled to preference or others. An amendment to the winding up act may well be sought in order that each class should be represented by counsel instead of each individual shareholder being present as required by the old act. After the legal vacation this matter will be settled, and upon the settlement naturally depend the division of the assets, but the liquidators expect to have enough funds on hand to pay the dividend. The statement issued by the liquidators in December last, indicated a dividend of about 20 cents on the dollar. The assets included \$900,000 worth of vacant land and \$90,000 worth of improved property.

Overdose of Morphine

London, Aug. 9.—Ell Presnall, foreman of Tuckett's cigar factory, died in the Victoria hospital last night from an overdose of morphine taken at his home on Stanley street shortly after noon to induce sleep.

Grain Receipts.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Grain receipts at points on the line of the C. P. R. Thursday amounts to 56,000 bushels, 46,000 bushels was wheat and 10,000 bushels other grains. Total receipts to date this year have amounted to 59,723,000 bushels of wheat and 7,437,000 bushels of other grains.

PRAIRIE PEOPLE ARE SPEAKING OF VICTORIA

Returned Traveler Tells of What He Heard While En Route

James M. Mellis has returned to the city after a two months' tour of the middle west. While absent Mr. Mellis visited Seattle, Spokane, Rosland, Trail, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg, combining business with pleasure. He was joined at Vancouver on his return by Mrs. Mellis and their little daughter, who have been visiting relatives in that city.

Everywhere he heard talk of Victoria, especially in the prairie cities. He met hundreds of people in Winnipeg who had visited Victoria, and all of them were looking forward to the time when they would be able to return here. With the next harvest he believes there will be heavy influx of people from these centres. All were clamoring for literature dealing with Victoria. While there was plenty with regard to Vancouver, Mr. Mellis could see none of the circulars issued by the local tourist association in either place. At Calgary there was an exhibit from Vancouver, but nothing from Victoria. Though he heard the praises of the latter place sung on every hand, a feature of the exhibition was a lacrosse match between Calgary and Edmonton, in which several old Victoria players were to the fore. In Winnipeg also he saw several old Victoria players.

In Rosland there was a great scarcity of labor in the mines, but he found the Trade Union working day and night, three shifts of men being employed. It is not expected that there will be any shortage of coal during the coming winter provided there is a sufficient supply of cars to carry it from the mines to the different distributing centres.

Mr. Mellis had rain in every place he visited. "A trip away from Victoria, just emphasizes one's pleasure in getting back home," he remarked.

Militia Changes

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Capt. P. C. Shaw, has retired from the Alberta Rangers, and has been appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lieut. C. H. Hovey, is appointed to the 55th Light Horse, Vice Lieut. J. Doyle who retired.

His Friends Unknown

Neudorf, Man., August 9.—H. Goldstein a Bohemian, who kept a small store here died yesterday. He had been reticent about his connections and no one

PANTAGES THEATRE

Johnson Street

Grand Opening, Monday Matinee, Aug. 12

General admission, matinees, 10 cents, any part of the house. Evenings, 10 cents, and reserved seats, 20c. Boxes 30c.

- Miss Anna Schofield Violinist.
- Nonpareil Duo Juvenile Sketch Artists
- E. L. Stryckland Musical Rube
- Southern Quartette Comedians, Singers and Dancers
- Lambeth's Trained Alligators the greatest act of the kind in the world
- Tommy La Rosa Song Illustrator
- New Moving Pictures.

The New Grand

WEEK OF 12th AUGUST: Mammoth Array of High-Class Talent.

The Famous Fremont Souaves

17 IN NUMBER

Thrilling military exhibitions in lightning time, wall-scaling, attack and defence, bewildering formations, figures and pyramids, by richly-uniformed and perfectly-drilled soldiers.

Al Jolson

Premier Blackface Comedian.

James B. Donovan and Rena Arnold

Lyric Tenor and Lady Baritone. In a little nonsense all their own, entitled "DOING WELL, THANK YOU."

Edward Smith and Lillian Waltone

Classic and Popular Melodists.

Dorothy Dane

Vocalist and Imitations

Norman Stanley

Picture Melody, "Napanee."

New Moving Pictures

PROF. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

ST. HELEN'S HALL

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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THE SISTER SUPERIOR

MISS MAY HAMILTON

Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Instruction in Pipe Organ and Piano Playing.

Also Classes in the MYERS' MUSIC METHOD FOR CHILDREN

at Miss Walker's Piano Studio, 250 Fort St., and at 1 Burdette Avenue, Victoria.

Miss WALKER

Piano Studio - 259 Fort Street

Studio Re-opens Sept. 1st

Miss May Hamilton will conduct classes in Myers' Music Method for Children.

Business Hour, 12 to 1, Wednesday excepted.

'Phone 1260

Educational

Collegite School

FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C.

Its Master

J. W. Laing, q., M.A., Oxford

Assisted by graduates of the recognized universities of Great Britain and Canada. Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. and Commerce. Group of five acres, spacious school grounds, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps.

Christmas term will commence Monday, September 19th, at 2.30 p.m.

APPLY, H.D. MASTER

University School

FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C.

PRINCIPALS:

Rev. W. W. BOLN, M. A., Cantab

J. C. BARNACLE, Esq., London Univ

Assisted by C. Eakman, Esq., B.A., Oxford, Christ Church, Oxford, Assistant Master at Hillybry (England).

Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory manual training, Cricket, Football, etc.

Upper School, B prepared for the Universities, Kings R.M.C., The Professors, etc.

SCHOOL RE-OPEN Monday, Sept. 2, at 9.30 a.m.

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BEACON HILL PARVICTORIA, B.C.

Select Day and Being College for Boys. School Class twenty prepared for Business (Life), Professional or University Examination. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly modern monthly fees.

Principal, J. W. BURCH, M.A.

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Full Commercial, stenographic, telegraphy and engineering courses.

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A select boarding school for boys, located on the prairie, eight miles south of Tacoma, on Lake Steilacoom. Pure water, wholesome food and outdoor exercise. Modern building. Instruction thorough and personal. Prepares for college or business life. Fall term begins Sept. 12, 1907. For particulars and full information, address D. S. Pufford, Prin., South Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.

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MOGUL

Egyptian Cigarettes
15c Per Box.
(Cork tips)

A Bluejacket's Bravery
Washington, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary Newberry has formally placed on record the navy's heartiest commendation of the self-sacrificed and bravery exhibited by Edward Wade Whitehead, first class gunner's mate, at the time of the destruction of the barracks at Tutuila, Samoa, by a landslide, when Whitehead at great risk and with his own body protected Sergt. John

Cox, U. S. N., from being crushed beneath a slowly advancing avalanche of concrete and earth until a relief party from the U. S. S. Adams was able to extricate the man.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
TITE—At 22 Princess avenue, Victoria, on Sunday, August 11, 1907, the wife of Charles H. Tite of a daughter.

DIED
SWORDS—On the 8th instant, Wilfred Cecil, infant son of R. Swords, age 3 months.

Funeral will take place from residence, 17 Ellis street, at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

DIED
McCRIMMON—On the 9th inst., at the family residence, No. 31 Stanley avenue, London, Frederick McCrimmon, aged 57 years and a native of Glengarry, Ont.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. from above residence. Friends please accept this intimation.

DIED
CAMERON—On the 10th instant, at the family residence, Mr. Tolmie, Daniel Cameron, aged 78 years, and a native of Nova Scotia.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2:30 p.m. from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Pottinger, No. 122 Michigan street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

\$1,000 REWARD

The Government of the Province of British Columbia hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest of SIMON GUN-AN-NOOT and PETER HI-MA-DAN (both Indians of the Kispisio Tribe), or for information leading to the arrest of said Indians.

The sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid on the above-mentioned terms for the arrest of either of the said men.

The charge against them is that the said Simon Gun-an-noot and the said Peter Hi-ma-dan, on the 19th day of June, A.D. 1906, murdered Alce MacIntosh and Max Leclair, near Hazelton, British Columbia.

By Order,
F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent, Provincial Police,
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9th, 1907.

A NICE HOME

For Sale—No. 114 Pandora and opposite Methodist church, 7 rooms, sewer, electric light, lot 165 feet long, fronting two streets, stable and carriage house. Apply on premises.

SPECIAL

Nurses' Collars, 15c; Cuffs, 25c pair; values 25c and 40c.

30 Motor Caps, to clear 35c; values 50c and \$1.00.

14 Silk Motor Caps, \$1.00, value, \$1.75.

Mrs. W. BICKFORD
63 Fort Street

SOUTH SAANICH HAS INTERESTING MEETING

Many Matters of Importance to Municipality Dealt With Last Night

If the Saanich municipality cannot obtain an adequate supply of gravel for municipal purposes it will in all likelihood take steps to expropriate a couple of acres of land and develop its own supply. At the regular fortnightly meeting held last night at the Saanich municipal hall, the question was brought up by Councillor Grant after the reading, by Clerk Carmichael, of a letter from the road superintendent to the effect that J. Piercy demanded twenty cents per yard for gravel supplied for municipal purposes.

Councillor Grant declared that that figure was much too high, that in his opinion about ten cents a yard was a proper figure, though he knew the municipality had paid as high as fifteen cents. As a matter of fact the municipality had the right to take gravel from Mr. Piercy's property though it would have to do the stripping itself. Considerable discussion of the matter finally resulted in the road superintendent being instructed to prospect on the property of W. Sayward for a proper supply, and that in the meantime a rate of fifteen cents be struck instead of the former rates of from ten to twenty cents.

The numerous complaints against the practice of the British Columbia Electric railway, which the councillors claim has resulted in allowing cars to stand on Tolmie avenue and hat of late been depositing dirt, debris and stumps upon the public highway drew a reply from A. Goward, local manager of the railway company, who wrote the council stating that so far as the question of the cars standing on Tolmie avenue was concerned "you will find that this is all covered by our statutory rights," and referring to the question of the depositing of debris on the highway he stated that he was at a loss to understand to what the council referred. At the same time he expressed himself as ready to take up all questions which might arise in future between the council and the company.

Reeve Dryden declared to the meeting that the council did not dispute the company's rights; but in the matter of the debris on the highway that must stop, constituting as it did, a menace to the public using the highway. The company will be requested to remove the debris and fill in between the cars tracks.

R. Fowler, secretary of the Cloverdale Municipal Association, wrote asking if the Saanich council would undertake to lay a sidewalk on Cloverdale avenue from the Saanich road to Oak street, and also to have the railway crossing on the former thoroughfare opened and graded. Reeve Dryden stated that the company was willing to carry sufficient material to fill in on the railway property and its offer to do so will be gladly accepted by the municipality while the question of the sidewalk will be held over until the year's estimates are passed.

Jacob A. Windsor, through his solicitor, Mr. J. H. Child, notified the council that on Friday, Aug. 9, application would be made to the court to have the plan to section 36, map 402B, Mount Tolmie Park estate, annulled. Reeve Dryden explained that the application had not come before the court last Friday, owing to the absence of the judge from the city, and it would be brought up in the near future. Mr. Windsor is owner of five lots in the estate, and it is his desire to have the right of possession to certain roads vested in himself. The land is owned by the city, and he believes it is a value and the interests of the municipality have been entrusted to J. S. Yates who will represent it at the hearing before the courts.

Plans of the proposed subdivision of the Thompson property, through which roads are to be cut, were submitted to the council by Mr. J. S. Yates, provincial land surveyor, for approval. The plans will be accepted on the understanding that the roads will be forty feet in width instead of thirty as shown on the plans submitted.

F. C. Gamble, public works engineer, wrote stating that he was enclosing a blue print showing the location of a road through the property of Mr. Appleton, section 45, between the Flintry road and Gordon road. The land is owned by the city, and he believes it is a value and the interests of the municipality have been entrusted to J. S. Yates who will represent it at the hearing before the courts.

I. R. Carmichael, the newly appointed clerk of the municipality, tendered his resignation as member of the board of license commissioners, which was accepted. His successor will be chosen at the next meeting.

Constable J. J. Russell reported two cases of scarlet fever during the month, and numerous complaints of cattle breaking into property throughout the district. Officers have been notified to cut thistles and corn on the foreshores have been notified to observe the provisions of the Bush Fires act. Liquor licenses to the amount of \$215 were collected.

George Hick tendered at 100 yards of broken rock for Saanich road at \$75. The matter was referred to the road superintendent.

An application for relief from a resident of the municipality was, after investigation, refused.

Improvements on a culvert on the Saanich road near Tolmie Hill were ordered to be made at a cost of \$25.

Cooking accounts were presented. Hamilton Powder company for stumping powder, etc., \$12.75; J. A. Sayward, lumber, \$15.95; Walter S. Fraser and Co. Ltd. hardware, \$5.10; Colnast Printing company, limited, \$19.05; Hope Stationery company, \$12.25; Sweeney and McConnell, \$7.50; J. G. Elliott, auditor \$20. The amount for the new Austin engine recently purchased by the municipality at a cost of \$1,799 will be paid when the machine has received a satisfactory test.

Those present at the meeting were: Reeve Dryden, Councillors Quick, Pointer, Durance, Puckle Grant and Clerk Carmichael.

TO RENT—About October 5 or 6 roomed house, either furnished or unfurnished. Reply stating price or location. P. O. Box 509, Victoria.

WANTED—Small furnished cottage or housekeeping rooms. Apply Box 617, Colnast.

FOUND—Waterproof horsecover and butcher's stool. Owner can have same by calling at 124 North Pembroke St. and paying for this ad.

WANTED—First class brewer and second millinery trimmer. Apply Mrs. G. M. Trippe, 28 Yates St.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms. Apply at R. A. street central location.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Nason and family wish to thank their neighbors and friends for the kind assistance rendered at the recent fire.

PRICE OF MILK IN VICTORIA IS RAISED

Purveyors Met Last Night and Decided on an Increase

The milkmen of Victoria have decided to raise the price of milk. Nearly all the dairymen of the city met yesterday evening at the Labor hall and told pitiful tales to one another of the hard lot that befalls the hapless purveyor of lactical fluid. Said one: "It is hard to get cows, harder to get feed, and hardest of all to get men to milk them."

They also said that Victoria was the only city in the country where the customers got their milk straight from the ranches, with the result that they got better milk than elsewhere.

In discussing the proposed raise in price, some expressed a fear that the customers would not stand it, and that there might be danger of price cutting from unscrupulous dealers, but the more determined said that everybody had about all the customers they could supply, that there was no milk to spare in the city, and so the customers must accept the raise or go without. Eventually the following schedule was adopted, on the understanding that a certain latitude might be shown for a while to old customers, but that it must be rigorously enforced against new ones.

In future one pint daily will cost \$1.50 per month, one quart \$3 per month, three pints \$4.25, two quarts \$5.50, four quarts and upwards at the rate of 35c per gallon. The price for wheelbarrow delivery will be 20c per gallon. It was stated at the meeting that these are the prices obtained in New Westminster, where range for cattle can be obtained and where feed is cheaper than it is here.

LADY NOVELIST IS VISITING IN VICTORIA

Eva Emery Dye Preparing Romance of Alaska of Olden Days

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, a literary woman, who has just returned from Alaska, is visiting in Victoria, having arrived from Seattle, the work is to treat of life in the north half a century ago. "My new book," said Mrs. Dye, "will have as its characters real people—Russians, Hudson's Bay employees and pioneers of the north coast. Some of them I have known personally. It will be a story of the old days when Nisqually, Fort Simpson and Sitka were important ports in the trade of the coast, and had an interchange of commodities. "We had an interesting journey through the southeastern Alaska country, going up on the Humboldt remaining over at Metlakatla and then proceeding on the Cottage City, where they met a party of twenty-one students of Chicago university, who are touring the territory off the regular tourist route. With them were president King, of Oberlin college; Dean St. John, also of Oberlin, and Prof. Cowles, of Chicago university. While we were with them they climbed the mountains at Skagway Juneau and Sitka, and they were enjoying themselves immensely."

LOCAL MARKETS

Flour
Royal Household (Hungarian) a bag \$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag \$1.75
Calgary, a bag \$1.75
Hungarian, per bbl. \$6.50
Snowflake, a bag \$1.60
Domestic, per bbl. \$1.50
Mott's Best, per sack \$1.75
Mott's Best, per bbl. \$6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack \$1.50
Three Star, per sack \$1.50

Foodstuffs
Cracked Corn, per ton \$20.00
Barley, per ton \$20.00
Shorts, per ton \$20.00
American Wheat, per ton \$20.00
Manitoba Feed Wheat, per ton \$20.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton \$20.00
Oats, Island, per ton \$20.00
Barley, Island, per ton \$20.00
Hay Fraser River, per ton \$18.00
Hay Island, per ton \$18.00
Corn, best, per ton \$20.00
Chop feed, best, per ton \$20.00
Whole corn, best, per ton \$20.00
Middlings, per ton \$20.00

Vegetables
Lettuce, two heads \$1.00
Cabbage, local, per lb. \$1.00
Cauliflowers, per doz. \$1.25
Green peas, per lb. \$1.00
Onions, Australian, per lb. \$1.00
Onions, local, per lb. \$1.00
Cauliflowers, hot house, per dozen \$1.25
Green peppers, each \$1.00
Potatoes, local per ton \$10 to \$50
Potatoes, California, per lb. \$1.00
Peas, local, per lb. \$1.00
Sweet Potatoes, per lb. \$1.00
String beans, per lb. \$1.00
Vegetable marrow, each \$1.00 to \$2.00
Corn, per doz. \$1.00
Green peppers, each \$1.00
Chili peppers, per lb. \$1.00

Dairy Produce
Eggs—
Fresh Island, per doz. \$4.00
Cooking, per doz. \$3.00
Cheese—
Canadian, per lb. \$2.00
British Columbia, per lb. \$2.00
Swiss, per lb. \$2.00
Cream, local, each \$1.00 to \$2.00
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Swiss, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Victoria Creamery, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00

Fruit
Oranges, per doz. \$30 to \$50
Lemons, per doz. \$40
Pigs, cooking, per lb. \$8 to \$10
Apples, per lb. \$1.00 to \$2.00
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for \$2.00
Bananas, per doz. \$3.00 to \$4.00
Pears, per doz. \$3.00 to \$4.00
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Raisins, table, per lb. \$2.00 to \$3.00
Logan berries, per box \$1.00 to \$2.00
Peaches, per in. \$1.00 to \$2.00
Grapes, California, per basket \$1.00 to \$2.00
Pineapples, each \$1.00 to \$2.00
Island plums, per lb. \$1.00 to \$2.00
Pears, per lb. \$1.00 to \$2.00

Nuts
Walnuts, per lb. \$1.00 to \$2.00
Brazil, per lb. \$1.00 to \$2.00

Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 75
Almonds, California, per lb. 75
Cocoanuts, each 15
Pecans, per lb. 30

Fish
Sturgeon, per lb. 10
Finan Haddies, per lb. 10
Colachans, smoked, per lb. 1.00 to 2.50
Colachans, smoked, per lb. 15
Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, frozen, per lb. 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb. 15
Cod, fresh, per lb. 10
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 15
Salmon, fresh, per lb. 8 to 18
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 20 to 25
Clams, per lb. 5
Oysters, Olympia, per 100 pms. 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz. 30 to 40
Shrimps, per lb. 15
Herring, kippered, 15

Meat and Poultry
Lamb, per lb. 15 to 25
Mutton, per lb. 12 to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore 1.00 to 1.25
Lamb, per quarter, hind 1.15
Veal, dressed, per lb. 12 to 18
Geese, dressed, each 13 to 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 18
Chickens, per lb. 20 to 25
Chickens, per lb, live weight 30
Chickens, broilers, per lb. 30
Guinea Fowls, each \$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair 60 to \$1.00
Rabbits, dressed, each 75
Hare, dressed, each 75
Hams, per lb. 22 to 30
Pork, per lb. 22 to 30
Beef, per lb. 12 to 15
Pork, dressed, per lb. 12 to 15

FINANCIAL NEWS

Grain and Provisions

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Lack of telegraphic facilities due to the telegraph operators' strike tended to paralyze business on the board of trade today, and caused weakness in the grain and provision pits. At the close wheat for September delivery was down 1-2. Corn was off 1-4 to 3-8 cents. Oats showed a net loss of 5-8 to 7-4 cents. Provisions were 7 1-2 to 22 1-2 cents lower.

The wheat market was weak all day on general selling by traders and local longs. The selling was due mainly to the uncertainty growing out of the strike of the telegraphers, and to a still more acute by spread of the trouble. The market closed weak. September opened 5-8 to 3-4 to 1 to 1 1-8 lower at 87 5-8 to 88, sold off to 87 7-8 and closed at 87 1-8 to 1-4. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 297 cars, against 225 cars last week and 362 cars a year ago.

Sentiment in the corn pit was bearish during the session, because of the strike. Prices, however, only showed a moderate loss because of the good support by leading bulls. The close was weak. September opened 1-8 to 1-4 cents lower at 54 7-8 to 55, sold off to 54 5-8 and closed at 54 3-4 to 54 7-8. Local receipts were 229 cars, against 158 cars a year ago.

The common export estimates brought out considerable profit-taking in sales in oats and caused a sharp slump in prices. The report showed much larger stocks than had been generally expected. There was some buying on the official forecast for showers. The market closed weak at almost the lowest point. September opened unchanged to 1-4c lower at 45 to 45 1-4, and closed at 45 1-2 and 45 1-2. Local receipts were 80 cars.

Chicago Board of Trade

(By F. W. Stevenson)
Chicago, Aug. 10, 1907.
Open. High. Low. Close.
Wheat, No. 2... 87 1/2 88 5/8 87 1/2 87 1/2
Sept. 87 1/2 88 5/8 87 1/2 87 1/2
Dec. 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Corn, No. 2... 55 55 54 1/2 54 1/2
Sept. 55 55 54 1/2 54 1/2
Dec. 51 1/2 52 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
Oats, No. 2... 45 45 44 1/2 44 1/2
Sept. 45 45 44 1/2 44 1/2
Dec. 42 1/2 43 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2
May 45 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2

Spokane Mining Exchange
(By F. W. Stevenson)
Spokane, Aug. 10, 1907.
Bid. Asked.
Alta. Coal & Coke, \$ 42 \$ 43
Can. Con. Smelters, 110.00 115.00
Dom. Copper, 5.00 6.00
Grand, 110.00 130.00
Int. Coal & Coke, 90 92
Rambler-Caribou, 20 24 1/2
Snowshoe, 17 18 1/2
Sullivan, 12 12 1/2
do bonds 65.50 77.00

On Wall Street
New York, Aug. 10.—There was a demoralized tone in the stock session of the stock market today, and a week of a week of disorder. In the last five minutes of the session the bears bought with some recklessness to reap the profit on the previous day's decline. Trading on the stock exchange was dull, the transactions being limited to the usual week end sale. British securities, under the heat of the consensus, again declined owing to further liquidation. Consols sold at 81, a new low record. Americans opened quiet and irregular, the market prevailing. Prices became steady later and remained so until the last hour, when they gave way with consols. At the close of the market a weak, steady market was noted. Tientsin suffered a further decline. Grand Trunk was weak. Japanese imperial sixes of 1901 closed at 102 1/2. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were \$1,537,511 silver and \$89,509 gold.

The bank statement, however, was not a factor in the anxiety expressed by holders of stocks. The notice thus served on the corporations that they might look for the reduction of prices to the possible limit for all discoverable offenses under the law caused something like consternation in the speculative sentiment in the market. The bank statement, however, was not a factor in the anxiety expressed by holders of stocks. The notice thus served on the corporations that they might look for the reduction of prices to the possible limit for all discoverable offenses under the law caused something like consternation in the speculative sentiment in the market.

The whole market turned on the government and public attitude towards corporations. The statements published this morning coming from Attorney-General Bonaparte after his interview with the President were a factor in the anxiety expressed by holders of stocks. The notice thus served on the corporations that they might look for the reduction of prices to the possible limit for all discoverable offenses under the law caused something like consternation in the speculative sentiment in the market.

Interview with John D. Rockefeller, also published today, were regarded as reflecting so serious a view of the situation that it had a depressing effect on the market. The decline in foreign markets helped on the decline. British consols going to a new low record. Rumors circulated here without effect, and a number of stock money difficulties in London and Berlin and the violence of the decline here gave rise to uneasiness over the consequences of the situation.

The bank statement, although it revealed a nominal increase in the surplus reserve, failed to check the decline and in fact aggravated it. While the week's drastic liquidation was reflected in a loan contraction of \$16,647,400, it was believed that the syndicate borrowing of the latter part of the week was not reflected in this showing. Heavy requirements of the same sort are also to be met next week. The loss of \$5,312,100 in cash, compared with the surplus of \$1,500,000, showed an unexplained drain on reserve resources which aroused fears of further drastic enforced liquidation.

The closing tone was feverish and unsettled, and at only small recoveries from the lowest prices in any case. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$68,000. The U. S. 5's declined 1/4 per cent. on call during the week.

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are recognized by all musical people as
The Best Made in Canada

They excel particularly in tone quality, beauty of appearance and durability.
Require less tuning than others and will stand any climate.

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Conservative Investments yielding a high rate of interest a specialty.
Correspondence regarding these and other securities will receive our prompt attention.

X Stocks

We offer subject to prior sale.

600 International Coal	92 1/2
2500 Alberta Coal and Coke	44
100 Western Oil Cons. (our \$10)	2.00
1000 Diamond Vale Coal	15
1000 B. C. Amal. Coal	08
2000 Caribou McKinney	04
2000 Corner Mountain	10
10 Pacific Whaling	101

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Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The latest old and new styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

A.O.F.

Annual Re-Union of Foresters at Vancouver, Saturday, Aug. 17

Grand Excursion from Victoria

on S.S. Princess Victoria, leaving C.P.R. Wharf at 7:30 a.m.

Returning either by S.S. Charming, same day at 11:30 p.m., or S.S. Princess Victoria, next day, Sunday, at 1:00 p.m.

Tickets—Adults, \$3.00; Children under 12, \$1.50.

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New Subdivision

FAIRFIELD ESTATE

FORTY-FIVE ACRES of beautiful land, just below Government House is now subdivided into nice sized City lots, and we are offering same at \$450 upwards. Prices are low, thus affording a good chance to speculate. SOME IDEAL HOME SITES. Maps for distribution.

BEACON HILL PARK—8 acres of beautiful land fronting on the Park. Easy to sub-divide. Cheapest property offering. Only \$2,000 per acre. (Less than \$350 per lot.)

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30 BROAD STREET

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FELTHAM ROAD

Two and One-Fifth Acres, with good five-roomed house, 40 fruit trees, horse and rig, cow, poultry and ducks. Owner has been asking \$2,500—and the property is good value at that price—but for a quick sale is open to offer.

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CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

A Cheap Farm

150 Acres

About twenty acres cleared, balance very heavily timbered.
Estimated over 8,000 cords of wood on property.
Distance from city nine miles. School and
post office within half a mile.

Price \$53 per Acre

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14 Trounce Avenue

If you are looking for a choice piece of Acreage for a home, or for sub-divisions, we can suit you.
Should you want to purchase a house we can give you a choice list to choose from, prices from \$2,000.00 to \$45,000.00.
In lots we can please the most fastidious in all parts of the city from \$200.00 to \$3,000.00

ACREAGE

1 1-5 acres, Moss St., beautifully wooded \$3,000.00
10 acres on Gorge, 200 feet water-front \$15,000.00
6 acres Shoal Bay \$10,000.00
2 1-3 acres Kanaka Ranch, beautiful waterfront \$4300.00

HOUSES

Richmond Avenue—8 room house, outbuildings, large lot, beautiful shrubbery and fruit trees, \$5,750.00
Cameron and Pembroke Streets, lot 60 x 120, 6-room house, rented for \$25.00. 2-room cottage rented for \$10.00 \$2,500.00
Gorge Road and Millgrove Street, seven room bungalow, new, 2 large lots \$3,500.00

LOTS

Simpson Street, 50 x 175 . \$450.00
St. Andrews Street, 50 x 125 \$1,100.00
Toronto Street \$750.00
Niagara and Rendall Streets, 60 x 120 \$1,000.00
Belmont and Milne Street, 55 x 120, \$750.00
Gladstone Street, 50 x 120 . \$550.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET IN ON OUR SUBDIVISION AT THE GORGE

The Most Desirable Residential Part of the City

Three minutes from car line, close to park, and within stones-throw of the water. Extra large lots, fronting on Gorge Road, at low prices and on easy terms. We will make special prices, for a limited time only, to purchasers intending to build.

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2½ Acres of fruit land, 3 miles from City Hall. \$1,000. All cleared.
15 Acres good fruit land, Gordon Head, at \$375 per acre.
Two good building lots, Oak Bay, \$125. Terms if required.
20 Acres inside city limits, 3 blocks from car line. \$1,500 per acre.
Planted in fruit trees. Excellent subdivision.
House and stable, No. 22 South Turner St. \$3,200. Terms arranged.
Cottage near corner of Johnston and Vancouver. \$2,200. \$1,000 cash.
Beautiful residence, Gorge Road. \$7,000.
Excellent building sites near Gorge. \$400 per lot. \$100 cash.
8-Roomed house. \$4,000. All modern. Near car line and park.
Immediate possession.

Cottage, Oak Bay, \$1,800. Third cash.
Cottage, Rithet Street. \$2,500. \$1,000 cash.
House on Third Street. \$1,700. \$500 cash.
Hillside Extension. 7-Roomed house, \$1,850. \$550 cash.
Dwelling, James Street. \$2,350.
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LOST—Sunday last, somewhere on George road, motor car starting handle. Finder please return to Pimley Auto Co. and receive reward. j921

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WANTED—A good woman for general housework; must be good cook. Inquire Colonist, No. 584. au10

WANTED—A waitress. Apply Victoria au10

WANTED—Experienced waitress. Balmoral hotel. au10

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WANTED—First class cashier, experienced in making change; others need not apply. Box 522 Colonist. au8

WANTED—Experienced steward for club. State experience and salary required. P. O. Box 731, Vancouver.

WANTED—A young woman to assist with housework; good wages and comfortable home offered to right party. Apply 250 Yates street, j928

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—With some experience in law or insurance office preferred, address stating salary and experience in applicants handwriting Box 496 Colonist.

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CLERK for real estate office, up-country (mainland), will interview personally. Address Box 606 Colonist. au11

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Keeps stock in the pink of condition. Kills lice, ticks, mites and fleas. Disinfects, cleanses, purifies.

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Proprietors.

WORK AT FAIR GROUNDS

PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Erection of Stables and Grand Stand Proceeding—Meeting Is Called

The erection of the new stands and stables at the fair grounds is being proceeded with rapidly. There are 25 horse stables, which have just been finished, while work is going ahead with all speed on the big show stable for fancy stock. This stable is of the latest approved design with a passageway for the public down the middle. The seating accommodation of the present grandstand is being altered, passageways changed and a big addition put on one end. The work is well advanced now.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the B. C. Agricultural association tomorrow afternoon, when some details in connection with the amusement programme for the fair will be decided. It is likely that arrangements for the proposed bloodhound hunt will be definitely made. Secretary J. E. Smart is in correspondence with a well known breeder of this class of dog and it is altogether probable that the hunt will be made a feature of the fair.

Just now bloodhounds are being taken up by the prominent dog kennels of the United States and Canada and there have been numerous importations of high class dogs to this country of late. Among some of the last are a brace of English bloodhounds, one of them being the famous prize winner, Pitmilly Orlando.

In Canada this pure race of dogs is not so well known as in Europe, where they are quite fashionable and where their breeding has been jealously guarded for centuries. The name bloodhound may give some the impression that they are creatures of a savage, morose nature, whereas they are quite the reverse, being kindly, steadfast and faithful to the last. Their intelligence is quite above that of the ordinary dog. They also seem

to have a certain presence and quiet dignity which well becomes the solemn expression and powerful look in face and form. These dogs are now very fashionable among the wealthier classes in Europe and on many large estates and homes one often meets one or two handsome bloodhounds and they are now generally admitted to the family circle as companions of the boys or protection to the ladies and children in their walks or drives, and there certainly is no living breed of dogs more suited for such a high position. The English bloodhound has been traced back to the sixth century when the monks and noblemen of that period bred and trained them to hunt the stag and wild bear in the immense forests. They also used them to track or hunt men on occasions, persons lost in the forests, etc., their great strength, courage and wonderful keen scent making them superior to any other breed. This delicate scent with which nature has gifted the thoroughbred bloodhound enables them to follow a lost person for hundreds of miles, if necessary, even in some cases if the person has been lost a considerable time. The voice of the bloodhound is usually very deep and powerful, and when baying on a track can be heard a great distance.

The thoroughbred English bloodhound must not be confused with the so-called Cuban bloodhound or "Nigger Dog." These are generally undersized and savage cross-bred mongrels with none of the delicacy of scent or intelligence of the pure bloodhound, and were formerly kept in training by constant practice, hunting poor wretches trying to escape from slavery.

More Dreadnaughts.

Two large battleships far larger than any now afloat, have been ordered constructed at Yokosuka and Kure yards by the Japanese admiralty. They will be of 20,800 tons, 20,000 horse power, steam 20 knots, and carry ten 12-inch guns, 24 fifteen centimetre and smaller guns as secondary armament. They will cost five million dollars.

New Venezuelan Cabinet

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 10.—A new cabinet formed yesterday in succession to the ministry which resigned June 22 is composed as follows: Secretary General Dr. Garbacia Guzman, Minister of the Interior, Lopez Baroni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose De Jesus Paul, Minister of Finances, Dr. Arnold Morales, Minister of War, General Diego Farrer, Minister of Development, J. M. Herrera Irogien, Minister of Public Works, Juan Casanova, Minister of Education, Dr. Blando.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

VANCOUVER MAGISTRATE WILL NOW DECIDE CASE

Thomas Hanson of the Manuka Sent to Terminal City for Trial

Whether Thomas Hanson, deserter from the steamer Manuka, is an immigrant within the meaning of the statutes is still a matter for argument. Hanson appeared in the police court Saturday morning to answer to the charge of mutinous conduct while on board that boat on its recent voyage from Australia, but he found no charge against him. The information laid by John Broad, purser of the Manuka, had been withdrawn and Magistrate Hall was not called upon to render a decision as to the question of his jurisdiction in the case on the point raised by Dr. Milne, Dominion Immigration officer.

The sudden termination of the proceedings in the local court came as a result of the conference between W. H. Langley, counsel for the immigration department, and H. G. Lawson, who was prosecuting on behalf of the officers of the boat. To proceed with the charge here would have necessitated the bringing from Vancouver of a number of witnesses involving considerable expense, as the Manuka is at present lying at Vancouver. Besides the witnesses for the prosecution, the prisoner stated that he desired to call several members of the crew to testify on his behalf and under the circumstances it was considered the less expensive to go ahead with the proceedings in Vancouver.

An agreement was entered into that the steamboat company should undertake to pay all expenses in connection with Hanson's transfer to Vancouver and for his maintenance here providing it was shown that Hanson was not an immigrant. Hanson will be taken to the Terminal City today, and will come up for trial tomorrow. Another charge similar to the one that was withdrawn here will be preferred against him there, but in the meantime he will be in the custody of the immigration department, who will hold him till the disputed point as to whether Hanson is an immigrant or not is settled.

If the court holds that Hanson is an immigrant he will be deported. If the decision is that he is still a member of the crew, he will be tried for his mutinous conduct.

Upon a Vancouver magistrate, therefore, will devolve the arduous task of making a decision as to the legal points involved. The immigration laws provide that sailors who have shipped for the entire voyage on any boat are not immigrants, but sailors who may ship at intermediate points on the voyage come within the scope of the act. It is contended that inasmuch as Hanson signed for the entire trip and his articles do not expire till he returns to Sydney, he is a member of the ship's crew and not an immigrant.

Hanson declared his desire to go back to Australia on the Manuka, but Mr. Lawson stated that the captain of the boat had positively refused to permit him to make the sail with him unless he was punished. Hanson had been most obstreperous on the voyage over and the captain wanted to make an example of him. When asked by Magistrate Hall if he would drop proceedings against Hanson and permit the immigration department to deal with the latter, Mr. Lawson announced that his instructions were positive to prosecute Hanson on the charge of mutiniously disobeying orders and he intended to do so.

Must be Branded

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 10.—All champagnes, still wines and foreign liquor must, be branded to indicate the contents and proof of alcohol, according to the ruling of Food Commissioner Johnson today.

Boilermakers' Strike

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—If J. Small, superintendent of the motive power of the coast division of the Southern Pacific served notice upon the striking boilermakers that if they do not return to work by next Tuesday the company would not reinstate them. The anticipation is that a general strike of boilermakers all over the Harriman system will be called.

Regina, Sask.—Judge Wetmore will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme court of Saskatchewan.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

SNAPS

Choice Residence, adjacent to Parliament Buildings... \$4,350

1 1/2 acres, just off Esquimalt car line, near salt water... \$1,150

Large Lot, close to C.P.R. wharf... \$2,350

7-roomed Cottage and 4 lots, Foul Bay... \$7,000

L. EATON CO., The Auctioneers.

Phone 1111a. 78 Fort Street.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed, will sell by Public Auction at Their Mart

51 FORT STREET

ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, at 2.30.

A large quantity of Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, including sterling silver and tortoise shell letter rack, tea strainers, card cases, napkin rings, electro-plated tin trays, cream jugs, soap boxes, cigarette cases, cigar lighters, salt cellars, pickle forks, mustard boxes, bread forks, match holders, crumb trays and brushes, egg boilers, sardine boxes, jases, flower pots, bowls, jam dishes, three coffee sets, cruets, peppers, calendars, salad servers, three soup tureens, toilet set, berry spoons, grape scissors, knife rests, one pocket communion set, napkin rings, bronzes, 30 ladies handbags, nine French clocks, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer - Stewart Williams

A Safe Drink

For Summer Time

Thorpe's Aromatic Pale Dry Ginger Ale

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THE NAME RIGHT



Old

Blended Glenview

THEN YOU GET THE RIGHT SCOTCH WHISKY

USE PURE POWDER

Two brands we can highly recommend as among the best and purest on the market are

Colgate's Violet or Cashmere Talcum

and Menen's Borated or Violet Talcum

Put up in dainty boxes pretty enough for "My Lady's toilet table." Each

25 Cents

HALL'S Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas VICTORIA, B. C.

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Late W. T. Hardaker, oldest established auction business in the city

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PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 10 NORTH ROAD ON

Monday, August 12th

AT 2 P. M.

Oak Dining Extension Table, 6 Dining Chairs, Oak Sideboard, Oak Occasional Table, Lounge, 6 Reed Chairs, Odd Chairs, Oak Bedroom Suite, Indian Curios, Rochester Lamp, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Garden Tools, Lawn Mower, Albion "New Jewel" Range, Black Cocker Spaniel Dog, and

Cremona Violin

Full particulars later.

Sold Military Secrets.

Oshio Elzo, a Japanese residing at Tokio, has been arrested bygendarmes charged with selling military secrets to a Russian military officer. The alleged spy was educated at Cambridge university, and is married to an English woman. A Japanese Lieutenant is stated to be an accomplice. The two are stated to have sold military maps of North Manchuria.

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Unequalled Values Tomorrow In High Grade Furniture and House Furnishings

WE have placed on sale the most reliable and best finished Furniture from all of the most reputable manufacturing centres and we offer only the standard grades, fashioned after the newest designs by the best makers. Nothing has been made to sell cheaply and thereby stultify a furniture reputation to be proud of.

Dining Tables Marked at Tempting Prices for Tomorrow

DINING TABLES, GOLDEN OAK FINISH

MASSIVE SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 4 ft. Reg. value \$28.00. August sale price... \$22.50

MASSIVE SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$32.00. August sale price \$25.50

VERY HEAVY QUARTER CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$27.50. August sale price \$21.00

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK "VILLA" DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 42 inches. Reg. value \$27.50. August sale price \$22.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 45 inches, reeded legs. Reg. value \$19.00. August sale price... \$15.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 8 ft. x 44 inches, reeded legs, reg. value \$16.00. August sale price \$12.00

HEAVY PLAIN CUT OAK DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 45 inches. Regular value \$17.00. August sale price... \$12.50

And a long line of cheaper tables at proportionately reduced rates. These latter are made in plain oak, elm, ash, and imitation oak.

Following Pieces of Furniture Have Received Special Reduction Tags for Tomorrow's Selling

Buffets, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Sideboards, Parlor Suites, Card Tables, Davenport, Dresser Bureaus, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, China Cabinets, Dining Chairs, etc. Call and inspect these special sale values.

New Arrivals in the Book and Stationery Dept.

CREPE TISSUES, immense assortments, all shapes, special, per roll... 10¢

FLORAL CREPE TISSUES, beautiful variety, per fold... 25¢

Rugs, Carpets, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Tapestries Brussels and Ingrains—No Reserve

BUYING now means a saving of 25 per cent. on reliable goods and an opportunity worth while to the student of economy. See Government and Broad Street windows for money saving samples in Rugs and Carpets, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrains. No reserve.

Curtains and Carpet Squares Specially Low Priced

SPECIAL PRICE ON ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETS

20 designs of high grade Axminster Carpets, borders for all, a carpet with a reputation for durability and appearance. Regular price \$2.00 per yard. August sale price, per yard... \$1.65

QUEEN ANNE CURTAINS

Reg. price \$ 6.75. Aug. sale, pair... \$4.75
Reg. price \$ 8.75. Aug. sale, pair... \$5.75
Reg. price \$12.50. Aug. sale, pair... \$7.50
Reg. price \$15.00. Aug. sale, pair... \$9.50

ENGLISH AXMINSTER SQUARES

Sizes: 2 1/2 yards x 3 1/2 yards, 3 yards x 3 yards, 3 yards x 3 1/2 yards, 3 1/2 yards x 4 yards, 3 1/2 yards x 4 1/2 yards.

Reg. price \$30.00. Aug. sale price \$25.50
Reg. price \$36.00. Aug. sale price \$30.50
Reg. price \$42.50. Aug. sale price \$36.00
Reg. price \$46.50. Aug. sale price \$39.50
Reg. price \$57.50. Aug. sale price \$48.75

QUEEN ANNE CURTAINS

Reg. price \$17.50. Aug. sale, pair... \$11.75
Reg. price \$22.50. Aug. sale, pair... \$13.75
Reg. price \$25.00. Aug. sale, pair... \$16.50
Reg. price \$35.00. Aug. sale, pair... \$17.50

The Newest Thing in Toilet Soap and Shaving Sticks

Colgate's Scented and Unscented Soaps, Cashmere Bouquet, Violet, Dactylus, Lettuce, White Lilac, Polwort, Brown Windsor, Sweet Lavender.

Colgate's Shaving Sticks and Barbers' Shaving Soap at special prices.

Special Values in Men's Seasonable Furnishings

NEW OUTING-FLANNEL SHIRTS, the latest double soft cuffs and detachable lounge collar, colors, fancy stripes, greys, fawns and white. \$2.00, \$1.75... \$1.50

SPECIAL LINES OF MEN'S SHIRTS at reduced prices.

COLORS PRINT COAT SHIRTS, stiff bosoms and cuffs attached. Regular value \$1.25. Special... 50¢

STRIPED AND CHECKED PRINT SHIRTS, regular value \$1.00. Special 65¢

LIGHT WEIGHT ELASTIC RIBBED NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, each \$1.50 and... \$1.25

MEDIUM WEIGHT CREAM WOOL ELASTIC RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, each... \$1.25

IMPORTED ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL MEDIUM WEIGHT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, each... \$1.25

IMPORTED NATURAL MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, each... 75¢

NEW DELIVERY OF GENTS' IMPORTED MERCERISED AND LISLE THREAD SOX

FANCY SOX in pretty colors, embroidered with colored silks, mercerised cotton, and lisle thread, per pair... 75¢

FANCY LISLE THREAD EMBROIDERED SILK SOX, per pair... 50¢

FINE BLACK COTTON SOX, double toe and heels, per pair... 25¢

GENTLEMEN'S COLORED PRINT SHIRTS, plain and pleated bosoms, cuffs attached. \$1.75... \$1.50

COLORS PRINT AND CHAMBRAY AND OXFORD SHIRTS, soft bosoms. Regular value \$1.25. Special... 85¢

IMPORTED ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS, fancy striped, and also plain white mercerised cloth, large size bodies and double stitched. \$1.75. \$1.50, \$1.25... \$1.00

DAVID SPENCER, LD.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

THE CANADIAN VENICE
Centre of Art, Wealth and Culture
on the Pacific Coast

It has been the custom up to the present to point to the cities of the east as the fine residential cities of Canada, says the Winnipeg Free Press in a recent issue. But with the onward march of population and civilization westward even this distinction will have to be conceded to the west, and to the very farthest west. An ex-Winnipegger said in the Free Press some time ago that Victoria was the finest residential city in America. If this were true years ago, what may be said of it in five years' time, when all the potential influences that are now shaping its destiny have had time to produce their natural results.

So says Mr. Herbert Cuthbert at the Royal Alexandra hotel last night upon his return from Brandon, where the Victoria exhibit had caused an immense amount of interest in that city and its environs and of which Mr. Cuthbert had charge.

The past year, continued Mr. Cuthbert, will have a greater influence upon Victoria than any year in its history. It was the year of discovery. It was discovered in this year by outsiders. Five years ago it was discovered by some of its own citizens, who had taken a trip to other tourist resorts and residential cities and who came home with a new idea and a new appreciation of their own city. Why, they said, there is nothing we have seen away from home that equals or can compare with our own city. From that time an effort was made to attract the attention of outsiders to the advantage of the city and the association I represent has carried on a vigorous advertising campaign, until the city has now been discovered by people in other parts of the world. In five years there will be a new Victoria.

The new Victoria will be something that even its own citizens scarcely foresee or even yet appreciate. It will be a city of which Canada will be proud. The old Victoria to a certain extent will remain, but there will be in one new addition a Pasadena, only more beautiful by the presence of the ever beautiful sea and the everlasting alps of the Olympian range. In another addition there will be an Oakland; in another, a Berkeley, in another a Redlands, in another, a suggestion of Brighton, and in another a Southport all combining to make such a city of wealthy homes, a well to do business community, and ideal workmen's dwellings that will be unique, not only in Canada, but on the American continent.

Asked as to the causes that were likely to bring about such results, Mr. Cuthbert said that they were not hard to seek.

The temperate nature of its almost perfect climate, the charm of its wonderfully beautiful situation and the delightful ease of the life led by its citizens, all will have their effect in attracting a large number of people of wealth and refinement to the city. Capitalists have already foreseen this and some of the most beautiful country around the city is being laid out by the most expert landscape gardeners. The very best of them will build new palatial hotels by the C.P.R. will attract hundreds of wealthy people to the city who will have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its attractions and advantages. The establishment of the "all-red line" will have the same effect only in a more marked degree. Hundreds of the best class of tourists, artists, retired business men, writers of fiction, and correspondents of leading magazines and periodicals will pass through Victoria who never dreamed that there was such a city either on this continent or any other, many of whom will become permanent residents. As the home of the Lieutenant-governor of the province, the government of the province, the heads of the various churches and of many retired naval and military officers there is now a social life that is in itself attractive. To the financier it will also appeal. The opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in the development of the virgin natural resources of Vancouver Island will induce many capitalists to make their homes in the city. As an instance of that I may point out that some ex-residents of Manitoba have already made small fortunes from their investments on Vancouver Island.

It naturally follows that the influx of such an increased population will mean more work for the working men and more business for the business man. And yet the causes that lead to a greater Victoria have not been stated. All the farms around the city, consisting of 100 acres and upwards, are rapidly being cut up into five and ten acre lots and are being devoted to fruit culture. Where we had one family on 100 or 200 acres of land we shall now have from 10 to 50, all of which means more business and more prosperity.

Therefore, said Mr. Cuthbert, you will see why I call it the coming city of the Pacific. A city of outdoor sports and games, with fifteen miles of water frontage, the home of rich men, handsome women, artists, authors, naval and military officers, situated in the midst of glorious scenery with the Mediterranean of the Pacific at its feet, and, possessing a summer climate equal to any—nay surpassing that of any in the old world and with its glorious sunsets and prolonged twilight, surely no other city is so appropriate as "the Canadian Venice."

WHERE TROUT LURK

Prof. Prince Recites Some Facts for the Fisherman

"More money has been sunk in mines than will ever come out of them, and even after our lumber is all gone and our forests have been cut down our fisheries will still supply labor and food. They are our most permanent natural resource." Thus speaks an eminent British Columbian; but to be fair it may be well to say that the words are recorded by Prof. Edward B. Prince, general inspector of fisheries for the Dominion and an enthusiast on the subject. The quotation occurs in an able paper on the Pacific Fishing Industries of Canada, which the professor has prepared for the department of marine and fisheries, and which is printed in the last report of that department. It is needless to say that the views taken are optimistic, yet

An Anticipatory Glance at the City Which Is to Be—Photographs of Two Typical Beauty Spots—What We Offer the Fishermen

it is to be hoped that the valuable information conveyed will not remain buried between the covers of a blue book.

Prof. Prince includes in his review the fisheries of the Yukon as well as those of British Columbia. On this vast stretch of island dotted coast the inland waters are comparatively unimportant as compared with those of the sea, when viewed from a commercial standpoint, yet the rivers are of the highest value as the breeding resorts of salmon, while nowhere can the angler find trout of finer game qualities.

The sea-fisheries already well developed along the coast of British Columbia are still capable of enormous expansion. The amazing feature of these fisheries is that they may be carried on in waters perfectly land sheltered. Hecate Straits, Dixon Entrance, Queen Charlotte Sound and the Straits of Georgia, with innumerable deep inlets, bays and arms, are so shielded from the open ocean as to furnish splendid shelter conditions. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands form a barrier against storms, while the shores of these islands are themselves penetrated by extensive channels, arms and bays, abounding, like the adjacent ocean waters, in the most valuable economic species of fish.

The greatest spawning and feeding grounds in the world for herring, halibut, flat-fishes allied to the plaice and sole, and numerous other food fishes occur within the vast sheltered area, covering nearly 30,000 square miles extending from the international boundary line on the south to the Alaskan limits in Dixon entrance on the north. The number of large rivers which take their rise on the Pacific slope of Canada is astonishing, including with one of two exceptions, all the great salmon rivers on the western watershed of America. The Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Skeena, Naas, Stikine, Liard, Yukon, Pelly, Porcupine, Peel and other large streams all have their source in British Columbia or the Yukon district.

It is an axiom amongst fishery authorities that food fishes improve in quality in cold northern waters, and it must be admitted that these Pacific fishing grounds for that reason have an enviable reputation. But the very plenitude of the fishery resources prevented a proper appreciation of them for years, and they are still underestimated, the prolific salmon absorbing most of the attention of the fishermen.

The incoming of vast numbers of settlers into Central Canada and the growth of new towns and settlements east and west of the Rocky mountains is already creating a market of great proportions for Pacific sea fishes. Fresh halibut will soon be in large de-

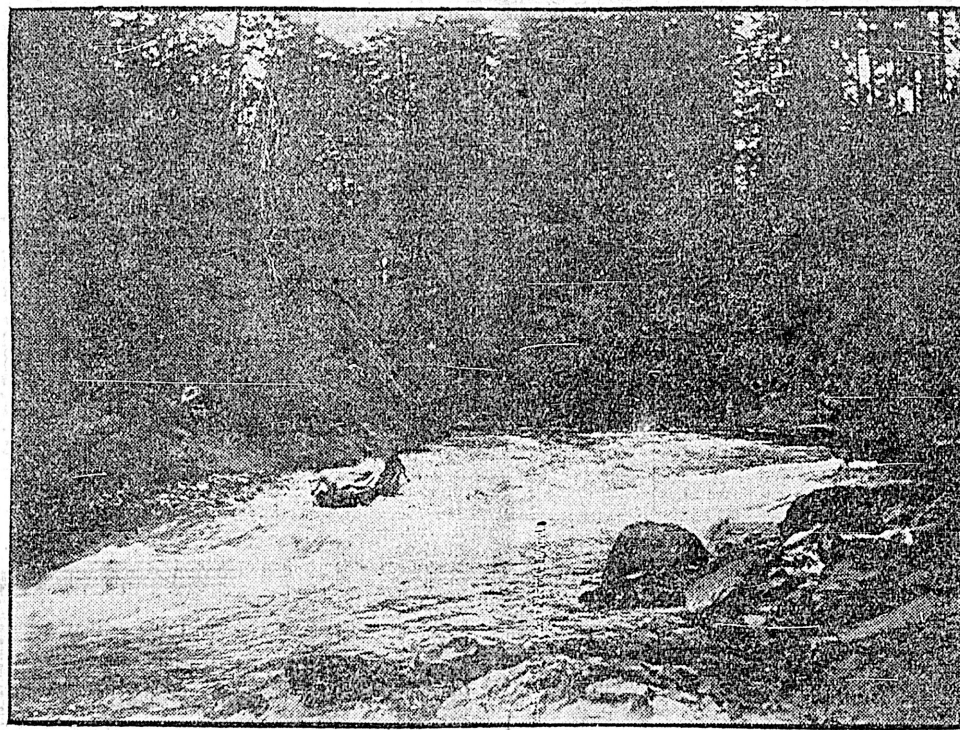
mand. This, like codfish and other Pacific fish products are readily canned, smoked, etc. Certain Seattle fish firms are developing a business on these lines already. New enterprises of this nature are capable of rapid growth in British Columbia.

The salmon industry, however, may be said to have reached a full degree of development with its annual production nearing in some years the

millions of tons. The fish are packed in cans and place them on a conveyor, where they go through the crimping machine. As they pass through this cans are scrubbed until they fairly shine. After this it is a mechanical process pure and simple. The filled and topped cans drop on an incline through the soldering machine, and then they are allowed to cool, preparatory to being taken to the retort. The first hot bath last 30 minutes. The

lately certain of the keeping qualities of the fish.

Recently there have been signs of a movement northward of canners, who regard the Fraser river as in peril, owing to excessive fishing in the Straits of Georgia and Puget Sound, which cannot be regulated except by an international agreement with the United States. At the same time more attention is paid to the inferior



Where the Trout Lurk—A Point on Cowichan River

ten million dollar mark. While Japanese labor has largely replaced Indian labor in the canneries, the formidable labor problem has really been solved by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, which, moreover, insured great cleanliness in packing. When the fish reach the cannery it is machinery that cleans them, removes the heads and cuts them into appropriate pieces for packing. Women fill the

cans are then pierced by a small hole to allow the vapors to escape. After a few minutes the cans are again hermetically sealed and placed in steam retorts at 240 degrees F. Here they remain for an hour and a quarter, during which the fish becomes the rich, tender, well-flavored article of commerce. Every essential ingredient which nature implants in the sockeye is retained, while the process makes abso-

grades of salmon, even the export of dog salmon to the Japanese market having become quite a branch of the industry.

The halibut fisheries, valued at a half million a year, are of much more recent origin than the preceding. This fish, which weigh one hundred pounds and more, are scattered all over the straits, especially Hecate straits, and along the coast of Vancouver Island, ring as Scotland, which yields annually

These fisheries are largely in the hands of Americans, who with modern boats make enormous catches. The steamer Manhattan has a record of 150,000 pounds of halibut in a single catch.

Prof. Prince has high esteem for the black cod of British Columbia, which is not yet marketed in large quantities. It abounds along the western shore of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and is said to be far more appetizing than the drier and firmer true cod. The main difficulty seems to be in preserving the fish for distant shipment. We are also introduced to the oolachan, a fish the size of smelt, which crowd the entrance of the rivers from early in March to the middle of April. In a freshly caught condition, the oolachan is delicious, and its flesh is stated to be as great a restorative to the wasted human system as cod liver oil, and besides it gives a large yield of pure oil which might be turned to commercial use. No doubt some satisfactory method of preserving these delicate and esteemed fish will soon be found. The real smelt are also found in abundance in B. C. waters, and it can only be a question of time before, by shipping them in some form which will retain their flavor, a large and profitable export will be carried on. There is a great opening in the Orient for dried smelts, and the Americans are already in the field.

The herring fisheries are already important, but Prof. Prince looks forward to a great development. Herring are caught on every part of the British Columbia coast, and in the north they reach a size almost equaling the large Labrador herring. In 1893 a tug navigating the Straits of Georgia passed for three hours through a continuous mass of migrating herring. There seems to be little doubt that if the movements of the schools could be ascertained, which is possible by a scientific survey, herring could be captured in enormous quantities during the whole year, as in Scottish and English waters. Until the present time, the fishermen have been content to await the arrival of the herring in the bays and inlets. The principal centre of the fishery is Nanaimo, and the vast schools, as a rule, move in about the middle of November. Here also the great difficulty has been in the methods of packing the fish for export. At the suggestion of Prof. Prince, a Scottish expert, with a staff of fisher girls who gut, and coopers who attend to the barreling, have been imported, and sample shipments of Scottish cured British Columbia herring will compare with any herring in the world. Already three or four enterprises, backed up with adequate capital, will embark immediately in the business. There is no reason why the province should not put up a large pack of the best herring as Scotland, which yields annually

250,000 to 350,000 tons of herring, valued, when ready for market, at no less than \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. A very extensive trade has recently grown up with Japan in dry salt-cured herring, which is also capable of great developments.

Many species of whales occur off the British Columbia coast. These have been at no value whatever to the province in the past, but the action of the Dominion government, by its encouragement of whale factories on modern principles, will create in a few years a vast and remunerative industry all along the coast. The whales already known to exist furnish numerous important products when treated by the most recent mechanical and chemical methods. Oil, fertilizer, leather, glue, canned "beef," which is really prepared whale-flesh put up in beef cans, and even condensed milk from the female whale, are among the articles yielded by these creatures. Pickled whales' tails are regarded with favor in Japan, and Canada has already begun to supply this demand.

ITS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Some Facts Which Will Appeal to Host of Tourist Visitors

Herewith are presented two views typical of the various attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island—one involving the scenic beauties, the other representative of the haunts of the sportsman. This being the height of the tourist season, it is timely to reiterate that Victoria has always been recognized as a city in which life is well worth living. Its situation is ideal, surrounded as it is on three sides by the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading out into the great Pacific ocean, the shore-line broken by huge rocky bluffs, sheltering innumerable small bays with sandy beaches, and from which superb views of the snow-capped Olympian range of mountains and of the lordly Mount Baker are always obtainable.

During the last few years, the tourists, and the health and homeseekers have discovered for themselves this favored city, and hence it has, in a very short time, become one of the great resorts and residential cities of America.

The climate of Victoria is the city's greatest asset, notwithstanding its beautiful environs. For fully seven months in the year, there is a daily average of seven hours of bright sunshine, a temperature never over 78 degrees, even in the height of summer, and rarely below 40 degrees in winter, and an average rainfall for seven months of not more than eight inches. The winter climate is the mildest in Canada; roses and other flowering plants and shrubs, having been in bloom during the whole of the winter of 1903-1904. The air of Victoria is invigorating and never enervating.

Aquatic and field sports are indulged in very freely by the young people of the city; in fact, there are few cities of its size on the coast that can compare with it in this regard. Splendid driving and cycling are other features of life in this city of the Canadian Far West.

Beacon Hill Park, with its zoological collection, fine recreation grounds, beautiful walks and drives; the Parliament Buildings, a stately pile costing over one million dollars and the most beautiful structure in Canada; three splendid museums with their fine collections of animal, mineral and agricultural specimens; Oak Bay, with its fine sandy beaches beloved of campers; and the famed Gorge at the head of Victoria Arm, a natural reversible waterfall—all are places of interest to those who visit Victoria. During the summer months there are daily excursions in steam launches, by rail, by steamer and by trolley to the numerous islands and resorts which surround the city.

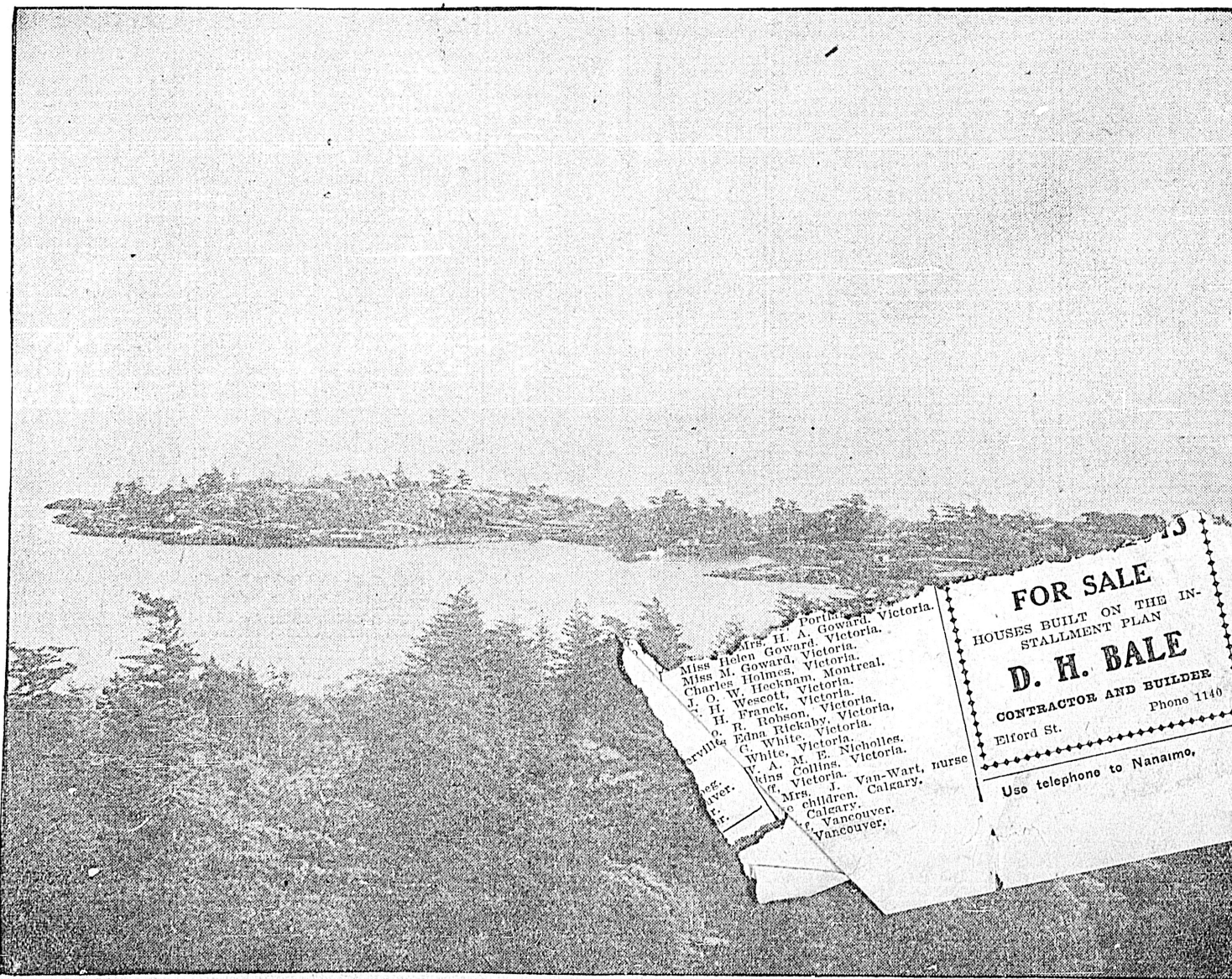
The Victorians are a progressive people, and are doing much to make this "Out post of Empire" a model city. It has now a population of nearly 30,000 people. There are some very important public works under way, and the Canadian Pacific railway, realizing its great future, is building a superb hotel that will be one of the finest in the West, and which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The opportunities for enjoyment and pleasure have had a great deal to do with making Victoria such a delightful residential city. The trains of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway are crowded almost daily with citizens and visitors who are making their way to the numerous camping and hunting places, within a very few miles of the city, where they know splendid salmon and trout fishing is to be had.

The people of Europe, of Eastern Canada and of the United States have really very little conception of the marvelous beauties of this portion of the Pacific Coast. The chief charm of this superb scenery is that it is the revelation of the Almighty's conception of the beautiful, as exemplified in this perfect combination of mountain, sea, sky, meadow, stream and headland in one everlasting, perfect picture—the wonderment of all who are privileged to behold it.

Life in Victoria has, perhaps, fewer drawbacks than any other Western city, and as one gentleman wrote, "there may be more beautiful places, but in my journey round the world it has never been my good fortune to find them."

During the recent visit to Victoria the members of the party of British journalists had many complimentary things to say about Victoria. As the steamer rounded the outer wharf to make her moorings in the inner harbor, Mr. Ernest Brain, of the London Times, said to a Colonist representative: "This is magnificent. It reminds me very much of Ryde or Cowes, the Isle of Wight. It is very, very pretty." And as the walk to the hotel was undertaken Mr. Brain continued: "Your city has a most magnificent approach. I have travelled very widely, but I have never seen anything to excel it in point of insistent spectacular beauty." Mr. Brain was glad to know that here in this most westerly outpost of the Empire the feeling of loyalty to the British crown and the flag was as profound as at any other point in the king's dominions. "I feel quite at home here," said he. "This is Old England again."



A Typical View of Coast Line—Overlooking William Head Quarantine Station

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H. Frank, Victoria.
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Mrs. Calder, Calgary.
Mrs. Calder, Vancouver.

Lord Roberts moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and said that he agreed with Sir Cyprian Bridge's remarks as to the lines of communication of the army, and the army being in the front, and he was certain that the changed conditions of warfare affected as much to one service as to the other. It was impossible to examine a sketch of a naval battle of recent years and come to that institution and look at the plans of the battle of Trafalgar, and find that the fleet was in the front, and four times with those tactics, without seeing what an extraordinary difference had taken place in the conditions of warfare, both on land and sea, during the last 100 years. It was long-reaching weapons which had brought the fleet back, and no doubt there would have longer reaching weapons as time went on. We must be prepared to meet these changes, but he believed that the army and navy, regarded all matters of war, were very similar. Whatever council of war such as had been referred to, the committee hoped that it would be the admirals and the general staff, and the command would be allowed to act as they thought right. He should very much like, if he had the command of an army on land, to have Admiral Wilson as his coadjutor on the sea. (Cheers.)

The biting power of such a shark is nothing short of marvelous. I have seen an Australian specimen bite two inches deep into planks of ironwood which, as the name implies, is almost as hard as iron itself. An ugly beast with ugly ways, hated and feared by every man afloat, there always has been and ever will be war to the knife in the most literal sense between sea-faring men and these terrific animals.

President Roosevelt and the Open Shop

"The triumph of the mob," said President Roosevelt, in his last annual message to congress, "is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other." In some of the strikes of late years in the United States the violent and dishonest agitator has assumed such an important role that it has become necessary for employers themselves to organize, not for the purpose of opposing trade unions and peaceful legal methods of adjusting disputes between capital and labor, but rather for the protection of life and property, against the violent attacks of a class of lawless men, who, under the guise of labor unionism, have during these years of prosperity absolutely terrorized important industries in nearly all the large American cities. It must be distinctly understood that in America, as in England, there are trade-union organizations capable of conducting negotiations on the high plane indicated in an article in the Times Financial Supplement of April 29. In this instance an important industrial treaty was arranged between the engineering trade unions and the Engineering Employers' federation in which general principles of employment were laid down that would secure to both sides all that could be gained. Important concessions were made on both sides, which, if lived up to cannot fail to bring about harmonious relations.

There have been similar cases of this kind on the other side of the Atlantic. Take the instance of the United Mine Workers of America, a society with 350,000 members and £500,000 sterling in its various treasures, which, I am told, reached such a point of discipline and self-restraint that it deliberately voted not to strike and agreed to accept a reduction in wages. That has been described as "one of the greatest victories unionism ever won in the United States—a victory over an excellent and far-sighted leadership and an excellent discipline." It is not this class of trade unions which has caused lasting disgrace to labor and has brought into existence employers' organizations for the purpose of defending both their capital and their employees against the petty exactions the maddening regulations, the sympathetic strikes, the boycott, and oftentimes the brutal assaults perpetrated in the name of such bodies.

Conditions in some American cities where these irresponsible organizations have simply become unbearable, and in no city are these troubles more accentuated than in Chicago. Naturally, in cities where the unions have attained an unreasonable supremacy, the employers' organizations for combating them are most vigorous. In Chicago, for example, may be found the headquarters of a strong and flourishing organization known as the Employers' association, the avowed purpose of which is to establish the open-shop and to counteract in every possible legal way the evil effects of labor unions.

The fundamental purpose of these national organizations is an educational one. Their object has been stated to be "to mould public opinion, to influence political action, to defeat socialist legislation, to develop public thought." But a conversation held with Mr. Frederick W. Job, the secretary, during a recent visit to Chicago, shows that the association's activities are far more extended than this. In many places, and especially in Chicago, at the same time, Messrs. Dohm & Voss say they can lay down two large vessels every year, and deliver them within 30 months if they were guaranteed a succession of work, while Herr Schichau says he can easily lay down four battleships of 18,000 tons each and at the rate of 394 tons an hour. The Weser company at Bremen would lay down a couple of battleships and two cruisers simultaneously and complete them within 24 to 30 months. All these resources are in addition to the building facilities of the Imperial dockyards. There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the Germans have or will presently have the means of building ships with rapidity.

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The explosion due to gasoline fumes which occurred on the British submarine C. 8, June 13, is the fifth accident to British submarines since February, 1905. Four of these accidents were explosions. The fifth was the running down of a submerged submarine by another vessel. In the explosion last month the boat was not damaged, though four lives were lost.

The admiral has issued urgent instructions that the content of arrangements of the magazines of all warships are to be constructed so as to insure the maintenance at all times of a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbonic acid gas under pressure will be used for this purpose.

Motor boats are being used more exclusively in the German navy as tenders to the warships and torpedo boats. Their speed is 20 knots. It has been announced by the director of naval construction of the German navy that in the future it will be the policy of the navy to make a tendency use of steam turbines for the propulsion of ships.

The new German torpedo boat S 138, whose engines develop 10,000 horsepower, has a speed of 20 knots. It is to be equipped with new screws, and it is then anticipated that a speed of at least 21 knots will be attained.

A nine-hour working day, without any lowering of the wage paid to the men, has been adopted in the dockyards at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven and in the torpedo factories at Friedrichsort and Murwisch. A quarter of an hour's rest, without pay, is granted for lunch. The working day is really nine hours and a quarter. On the other hand, steps have been taken to insure the punctual arrival of the men, and they do not leave before the proper time.

The building of larger battleships for the German navy makes essential the widening of the Kiel canal. The total cost of which will be more than \$50,000,000. The canal is to be widened to seven or eight years. The charges will be borne by the home department, and will not affect the navy estimates, though it is essential for a naval purpose. The locks at the ends of the canal are to be reconstructed and the walls will be strengthened from nine metres to eleven metres (thirty-six feet), while the breadth of the sill will be doubled, from twenty-two metres to forty-four metres (114 feet four inches). It is also contemplated in connection with the canal to lay out a commercial harbor at Kiel.

Count Reventlow has obtained what looks like good evidence that the most rapid naval expansion desired by the German Navy league is within the capacity of the German shipyards. Six of the most important yards in the country have furnished him with particulars of their resources, and he finds from these data that in the German yard a large battleship, or cruiser can be completed within a period of from twenty-four to thirty months, and that at least two of these vessels could be laid down every year. The Harland yard at Glasgow is guaranteed to deliver one battleship or cruiser every year after the first two years. The Vulcan yard at Stettin could lay down two battleships of 18,000 tons and two cruisers of 15,000 tons every year, and complete them within from 24 to 30 months. The guns and armor would be promptly delivered. They are about to open a new yard at Hamburg

principles:—The open shop; no sympathetic strikes; no restriction of apprentices; no limitation of apprentices; the enforcement of the law.

These do not appear to be unreasonable demands. The association asks nothing of union labor that it is not itself willing to do. It does not put upon employers the responsibility of organizing labor unions as long as those organizations are reasonable in their demands and obey the letter of the law. Briefly, the object that this association seeks to attain is similar to that already accomplished in Great Britain by the Engineering federation and the engineering trade unions—namely, the adoption of measures to avoid friction and stoppage of work. It aims, in short, at the effective recognition of trade unions and also of non-union labor. The importance of such an organization in a country like the United States may be more fully realized when attention is called to the fact that during the 20 years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments while 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of work. During the same time there were 1,005 lock-outs, involving nearly 10,000 establishments and throwing over one million people out of employment. These strikes and lock-outs entailed an estimated loss to employers of £2,000,000, and to employees of £38,000,000. Each of the 10,000 firms, representing not far short of 50 millions sterling capital and probably 200,000 employees, has been most successful in resisting the unions. The strong point in this association seems to be the fact that it is a federation of smaller organizations, each representing a different business. No individual firm can join the association, but each firm must obtain membership by causing its own trade association to become an affiliated member. Every affiliated association of employers has a delegate on the board of directors of the central body, and these directors select the executive committee which conducts the affairs of the association. The affiliated associations pay dues, according to the number of their employees, and the probability of having strikes. The Employers' association contends for these

President Roosevelt has repeatedly expressed himself as strongly in favor of the open shop, and this is the first and most important demand of the Employers' association. It is argued, and with much plausibility, that there are thousands of men who join the labor unions in America, not because they want to, but because they are forced into them. If once these men understand that there will be no discrimination in the punishment of the employer against a non-union man, the battle will be half won. In Chicago, I was informed that the non-union man has

been protected by the association in his desire to work wherever he pleases. If this statement is substantially correct, credit is due to the organizations. The sympathetic strike has been nearly abolished, and the effectiveness of the lock-out as a means of breaking a strike has been proved. There has been less violence since the Employers' association took matters in hand four or five years ago, more frequent resort to law, and a steady increase in wages. The principal cause of disaffection between capital and labor in the United States is not wages, but the open shop, so that when the contention is made that the open shop is the maintenance of industrial peace is more certain.

A report lately issued, which covers the period from November 1, 1935, to November 1, 1906, shows an unusually healthy growth in the influence of the association and a large increase in its membership, which now numbers between three and four thousand—an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The most important part of the work claimed to have been done has been by the legal department and the free employment bureau. Since the establishment of the latter, 15 months earlier, 10,571 employees have applied for work, 5,217 of whom succeeded in obtaining employment. The increase in the number of former members of unions applying has been marked. The business of the association has grown so much that it has been necessary largely to increase its office accommodation, and the staff has been doubled. The legal department considered and handled during the year 2,007 cases, both civil and criminal. A large proportion of these cases were criminal ones, growing out of the recent teamsters' strike in that city. The total number of convictions arising out of that strike were 503, of which 725 were cases of violence against members of the association. No effort has been made to obtain severe punishments, the general principle followed being that it is the certainty rather than the severity of the punishment that deters crime. Many prosecutions were instituted against union men, although the evidence was weak, simply for the

carrying ten 12-inch guns. For this he says that new credits of 200,000,000 lire will be necessary. Studies are already under way for the construction of this group of four battleships of the Dreadnaught type. The building of the first of this class would be undertaken at Castellammare.

No programme of battleship construction is included in the naval budget as approved. The budget has been raised from 36,000,000 pesetas to 50,000,000, the scheme being to spread an outfit of 2,000,000 over eight years. The work planned is a general reorganization of the docks, dockyards and both the land and mobile defenses. The improvements in the dockyards will prepare them for later building of new ships.

Contracts for building three 19,000 ton battleships have been given to the English firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. These ships are to have a speed of 21 knots. It is reported, and their armament will consist of a main battery of ten 12-inch guns arranged in five turrets on the centre line, after the arrangement adopted in the American Delaware; all then can therefore be fired in broadside.

The Whitehead company, following up experiments conducted in English waters with a device designed by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., for heating the compressed air which operates the engines of the torpedo, is now building a new type of torpedo. The experiments in English waters, in November and other trials recently held at Fiume show that warming of the compressed air chamber of the torpedo gave the torpedo at 2,000 yards a speed of 35½ knots, while the same type of torpedo with its air supply cooled at the same distance was only able to make the new torpedo, built with special reference to this new possibility, will give even better results than the older model with which the experiments have been made.

The new 21,000 ton Japanese battleships, according to Le Moniteur de la Flotte, will have a main battery of twelve 12-inch guns and a torpedo armament of 18 tubes. It is reported that the cost of such large ships, citing in this connection the plans presented lately by the engineering director of Vickers and Maxim for a 16,000 ton battleship mounting ten 12-inch guns and propelled by producer gas engines.

At a dinner in Philadelphia, Archbishop Ryan and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf were seated side by side. In front of them was a large table laden with Virginia hams which make the mouths of men water.

Turning to his neighbor, the Archbishop inquired graciously: "My dear Rabbi, when may I help you to some of this delicious ham?" The Rabbi replied: "It is already kindly replied: 'At your wedding, your Grace.'"—Philadelphia Post.

A Greatly Disturbed Copper Market at Present

American Mining Review:—It is figured that production of copper in the United States, Mexico and Canada for last month (June), was 16,622,000 pounds, compared with 101,655,000 pounds for June of last year, a decrease of 5,513,870 pounds. For the first half of this year the Boston News Bureau figures that the decrease in production—compared with the first half of last year—will be much greater than has been hitherto estimated; it places the decrease for the three countries mentioned at over twenty-two million pounds; following are the figures for the United States, Canada and Mexico for the six months of the two years:

	1907	1906
January	84,853,143	97,297,100
February	85,283,810	98,205,800
March	102,587,220	106,150,000
April	96,567,700	98,044,100
May	38,500,000	103,800,000
June	96,123,030	101,655,000
Total	563,900,263	556,494,581

The net decrease is 22,585,318 pounds. The production of Butte (Montana) for last month was six million pounds under that for June, 1906. Arizona's decrease was slightly under a million pounds; Utah increased about a million and a half pounds, and the Lake region improved to the extent of 1,050,000 pounds. It is not believed that the new copper production for the first half of this year will be sufficient to offset the decrease of the first half of the year. It is pointed out, and agreed, that this decrease for the first half of the year is largely due to the fact that many producers have taken advantage of the good prices for the metal to treat their stockpiles, which they could not be profitably treated if the prices of the metal were low. The consequence has been that when the tonnage shipped has been low, the output of metal has been low. In this, producers

have acted wisely, for should, due to unforeseen causes, the price of the metal fall, the producers would still be enabled to maintain the average of production by falling back upon the richer ones which they have kept in reserve. Sales of copper since the reduced price was put into effect have been a large as was expected; consumers seem to be holding off in the hope that producers will make them further concessions. The American Metal Market (New York) quotes a large consumer as saying: "We will purchase supplies on a basis of 22 cents a pound for electrolytic copper. Producers have been generous in making a reduction of more than three cents a pound. The copper consuming companies are prosperous and their works will be active for the remainder of the year at least. There has been no increase in production and 22 cents for electrolytic is about the price it should be for the rest of the year. The new prices will encourage manufacturing and stimulate buying."

Another of the large copper consumers says: "The cut of three cents a pound on the metal was a very great and to my mind will have an influence other than that desired. Such a radical change will probably put consumers on their guard so that further reductions will be anticipated and a continuance of conditions of the last few months will prevail. I am not prepared to state whether we shall buy for the next quarter sufficient copper to cover our requirements for that period at the new prices, or purchase on the hand-to-mouth order."

The situation is described by a "representative of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the following manner: "All that is necessary is confidence; buyers are waiting a bit as they still have some copper on hand. When they see that there is no prospect of a further reduction they are bound to come into the market." Mr. Thomas S. Doe, of the firm of Phelps, Webber & Co., of Boston, while on a visit last week to Houghton, Mich., said: "The copper mines were never in better condition than they are today. Anybody who is looking for a good price for copper is in a bad way. We all know that. The consumers of the metal have succeeded in creating a sentiment which is based on the metal. It requires a long time to get the market to get so. When copper is selling at 15 cents a pound you find the consumers in the market buying large quantities and storing it for the future. When it is selling at 25 cents a pound they are not buying any more than they absolutely need to conduct their business. Now they are out. They are not buying the copper market like a man who wants a good square meal and has about thirty cents in his pocket with which to buy it. I am not looking for any big sales at a price above 22 cents, but that is a very good price. From the viewpoint of the producer, and all the dividend-paying companies are selling at a price very low today on a 22-cent copper market."

The Secretary of La Compagnie Electro-Metallurgique, of France, which uses copper exclusively, is quoted as saying: "The reduction is too small to make any difference to us. We are virtually dependent upon America for our copper supply and the price is still so high that we are compelled to restrict our purchases. We could go ahead if the metal were obtainable for £80 a ton, but £98 is an almost prohibitive figure. Unfortunately, I see small prospect of any substantial reduction. Japan is making progress as a producer. I am constantly receiving offers of lots of 400 or 500 tons of Japanese copper, which, though unsuitable for some purposes, owing to its large proportion of silver, competes to some extent, with American copper."

It is learned on excellent authority that the recent strike on the 1050-foot level of the Capote mine in the Great Smoky Mountains has been a very serious one. The ore body has now been proven for a length of 700 feet and for a width of eighty feet and is stated to average 55 per cent. copper. This sulphide ore-body is 300 feet deeper than any other ore de-

moral effect of the prosecution. The attorney for the association claims that because of these prosecutions union men have far more respect for the law today than in previous years.

One of the principal firms in Chicago decided, during the recent teamsters' strike, to publish a broadsheet, a leaflet giving their side of the case. They took the view that big strikes are practically settled by the public, who act as a jury. If the opinion of the majority of the inhabitants of a city is in sympathy with the strikers they win; if not, the employers win. Their pamphlet is written in the form of a dialogue, and commences with an imaginary case. It supposes a farmer having 20 men in his harvest field. A man drives up to the fence in a buggy and calls the men over to him. Without a word the men jump the fence and go away with the driver, not even knowing why. The farmer calls after them asking them what is wrong, and suggests that they should talk it over, or leave whatever their grievance may be to arbitration. The employer fears the spilling of his grain's crop, and is rejoiced when other good laborers appear and offer to save the crop, saying they want the work the other men have abandoned. The farmer naturally hires all the help he needs, not stopping to consider what the thought of the matter.

This the farmer claims to be an analogous case to their own. In December, 19 of their own garment cutters went out on a general strike at the call of their union, in connection with all the other cutters in Chicago. The firm had a contract with the union agreeing that the men should not go on strike without notification or offering to submit their grievance to arbitration. Four months later, representatives of the Teamsters' union threatened to call out all their teamsters in retaliation unless the deserters were reinstated. This the firm naturally refused to do, saying they were satisfied with the men they had. In consequence of this decision the 40 teamsters employed by the firm were ordered out by their union. At the same time the firm's disposition, with the result that all the teamsters in Chicago were or-

dered out. The pamphlet concluded by saying: "No strike founded on the refusal to arbitrate in violation of the fundamental laws of civilization can succeed."

The success of the Employers' association of Chicago suggests that an account of its origin should be given. It was about five years ago that a meeting of 11 representatives of the largest firms in that city was held to consider what steps should be taken to counteract the arrogant and often unduly exacting terms of the various unions and labor organizations. The state of affairs had become intolerable and the clubmen's houses felt that they were, in a measure, the mercy of a few men of no particular caliber, and often without the slightest knowledge of the disputes in question, who ordered strikes and lock-outs at their own wish. Each of the representatives at the meeting pledged their word to back up any one of them which might be attacked by labor. It was not long afterwards that the teamsters working for "The Fair," a large wholesale and retail dry goods store, having a grievance against the firm struck. The firm immediately appealed to the president of the new association, who was by a strange chance the managing director of a firm that was their greatest rival in business. The association was at once called, and it was decided to instruct the teamsters of the other firms to deliver the goods of "The Fair." This action considerably astonished the labor unions, and at the same time financially affected them, for they trusted to the subscriptions of the working teamsters to bring "The Fair" to its knees. The other teamsters, as was expected, refused to obey, and a general teamsters' strike followed, which, however, lasted only a few days. The leaders of the strike asked for a conference, which was granted and satisfactory terms were agreed to.

The result of the conference led to a suggestion that a permanent arbitration board should be appointed to settle all matters of dispute between teamsters and employers. It was decided that the employers should appoint seven representatives and labor likewise seven, and that between them

sophic discussion and put to the test of actual experience it has failed gloriously." They believe, too, that there would be grave danger of the building up of a municipal machine that would suppress anything that has ever been effected in this line. If scores of men in gas, electric, and street railroad employ were to be made city employees, Prof. Parsons and Mr. Bemis, on the other hand, declare that the failures in municipal ownership are insignificant in comparison with the failures of private ownership.

Prof. Parsons expresses the belief that municipal ownership would develop a higher class of municipal administrators. On this point Messrs. Clark and Edgar say:

There is little about municipal trading to attract men of the first class. We have not found evidence in the United States that the personnel of the city government of Chicago or Wheeling is superior to that of Atlanta or Norfolk, or that the introduction of municipal water and electric plants in Detroit has brought a higher type of citizenship into the governing body than we find in New Haven, which has neither."

Messrs. Clark and Edgar first concerned themselves about gas. It was found that the municipal plant at Wheeling furnished gas at 75 cents a thousand, while in Atlanta and Norfolk the companies charged 100. To offset this lower charge they refer to the fact that there is free, or partially free, installation in the cities using private gas, while in Wheeling there is a private charge for installation. The output and conditions in the Wheeling plant were criticized. No one about the Wheeling plant took any more interest in his duties than was necessary to enable him to hold his position. The superintendent could not discharge employees.

In Philadelphia, which once had a public plant, but which now buys gas, Messrs. Clark and Edgar say that the gas now supplied is better than that from the municipal plant. They quote

Dr. L. S. Rowe as authority for this statement, and add that the city receives an average profit through rental of \$491,674 annually, while during the last years of municipal management there was a loss of \$245,388 annually. Mr. Clark says that the president of the Philadelphia plant visited by the committee.

Prof. Parsons does not agree with Messrs. Clark and Edgar about Philadelphia gas.

"It does not appear," says he, "that Philadelphia ever had real public ownership of the gas works. Philadelphia had the paper title to the gas works, but the people did not own or control them, because they did not own the city government. The councils were full of the agents of the private street railway, telephone, gas, and electric light interests, and they purposely mismanaged the gas works. The people might have an apparently good excuse for executing a lease of the works to themselves."

Mr. Bemis further maintains that the gas turned into the city treasury and the amounts expended in improvements showed an apparent profit at the end of the 1888-1897 period of municipal ownership of \$7,282,936. Depreciation could not have eaten up any large part of this profit, since it had been computed after operating expenses had been deducted.

In the part of their review dealing with water plants, Messrs. Clark and Edgar say that in the two cities having private plants, Indianapolis and New Haven, those in charge of the water supply were more solicitous regarding the purity of that water supply than the employees of the municipalities of Chicago, Syracuse, and Cleveland, which ran their own water plants. The citizen obtains the cheapest water in Cleveland, while New Haven comes next. "At both Chicago and Syracuse the poor man pays a high price for water," the report says.

Mr. Bemis, however, including in his review an analysis of the charges for water, finds that the rates were more favorable to the consumer in the municipal plants. He declares that, in spite of the low charges in the municipalities, the financial results from the standpoint of the community and the city are far better in the municipal plants than in the cases of the two water companies examined. The private companies, he says, give the least fire protection. Indianapolis has only 4.9 fire hydrants per mile of street, and New Haven 5.0, while Chicago has 7.3, Cleveland 11.8, and Syracuse 11.2. He also finds that the death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 of inhabitants in the three examined cities has been much lower for the past two years in the three cities having municipal plants than in New Haven and Indianapolis.

Messrs. Clark and Edgar, in dealing with municipal electric light plants, assert that in Chicago the cost is greater than if the supply were taken from a private company. The Chicago and Detroit municipal plants are declared to be of a type now obsolete, while the Allegheny plant is "poorly designed, inefficient, and expensive to operate."

Prof. Parsons concludes: "Broadly speaking, recognizing that there are exceptions to all rules, the facts show that municipal plants tend to make lower prices to ordinary consumers than private plants in the same country working under similar conditions, and they do not grant electric rebates or other favors by secret agreement with large users, as is not infrequently the case with the larger companies. In the comparatively few cases where municipal systems do not make low charges the public still gets the benefits that under private operation go to the stockholders, for the profits of the service pay off the capital, relieve taxation, or accomplish some other public purpose."

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Mr. Bemis further maintains that the gas turned into the city treasury and the amounts expended in improvements showed an apparent profit at the end of the 1888-1897 period of municipal ownership of \$7,282,936. Depreciation could not have eaten up any large part of this profit, since it had been computed after operating expenses had been deducted.

In the part of their review dealing with water plants, Messrs. Clark and Edgar say that in the two cities having private plants, Indianapolis and New Haven, those in charge of the water supply were more solicitous regarding the purity of that water supply than the employees of the municipalities of Chicago, Syracuse, and Cleveland, which ran their own water plants. The citizen obtains the cheapest water in Cleveland, while New Haven comes next. "At both Chicago and Syracuse the poor man pays a high price for water," the report says.

Mr. Bemis, however, including in his review an analysis of the charges for water, finds that the rates were more favorable to the consumer in the municipal plants. He declares that, in spite of the low charges in the municipalities, the financial results from the standpoint of the community and the city are far better in the municipal plants than in the cases of the two water companies examined. The private companies, he says, give the least fire protection. Indianapolis has only 4.9 fire hydrants per mile of street, and New Haven 5.0, while Chicago has 7.3, Cleveland 11.8, and Syracuse 11.2. He also finds that the death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 of inhabitants in the three examined cities has been much lower for the past two years in the three cities having municipal plants than in New Haven and Indianapolis.

Messrs. Clark and Edgar, in dealing with municipal electric light plants, assert that in Chicago the cost is greater than if the supply were taken from a private company. The Chicago and Detroit municipal plants are declared to be of a type now obsolete, while the Allegheny plant is "poorly designed, inefficient, and expensive to operate."

Prof. Parsons concludes: "Broadly speaking, recognizing that there are exceptions to all rules, the facts show that municipal plants tend to make lower prices to ordinary consumers than private plants in the same country working under similar conditions, and they do not grant electric rebates or other favors by secret agreement with large users, as is not infrequently the case with the larger companies. In the comparatively few cases where municipal systems do not make low charges the public still gets the benefits that under private operation go to the stockholders, for the profits of the service pay off the capital, relieve taxation, or accomplish some other public purpose."

American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000
National Conduit Co.	50,000,000
Other large consumers are:	
Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	
Detroit Brass & Copper Co., Detroit, Mich.	
Rome Brass & Copper Co., Rome, N. Y.	
Seymour Manufacturing Co., Seymour, Conn.	
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Ct.	
Seaville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Ct.	
Alameda & Alameda Co., Thomaston, Ct.	
Rolls Metal Works, Waterbury, Ct.	
Tube Works Co., Boston, Mass.	
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Amosia, Electric Co., Amosia, Ct.	

In this list the Westinghouse Electric Company are not included as they buy all, or nearly all, of their copper in manufactured forms, chiefly copper wire.

Increased Copper Dividends

The stockholders of eighteen United States copper companies received nearly \$7,500,000 more in dividends during the first half of this year than they did during the corresponding period of last year. Following are the names of the eighteen companies and the amounts paid. In the cases of the Anaconda and Pacific Companies only 50 per cent. of their dividends is taken, as 50 per cent. of each is included in Amalgamated.

	1907	1906
Amalgamated	\$6,155,515	\$5,091,355
Calumet & Hecla	1,900,000	1,000,000
Calumet & Arizona	2,000,000	1,000,000
United Copper	1,725,000	1,725,000
Anaconda	1,680,000	1,200,000
Nobx Butte	1,600,000	1,200,000
Copper Range	1,532,375	958,360
U. S. Smelting	1,435,585	821,670
Butte Coalition	1,000,000	1,000,000
Quincy	900,000	500,000
Utah Consol	300,000	750,000
Osceola	673,050	576,900
Wolverine	600,000	480,000
Mohawk	300,000	300,000
Quincy	300,000	300

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE LAND OF BY-AND-BYE.

N. de Bertrand Lugin.
God knows a land a million miles away.
A land of lovely plenty, where the May
Blossoms ever fair and sweet, and lily-
flowers
Sleep soft on golden lakes, the summer
hours
Begin and never end. For thee I sigh
God's land, the lovely land of By-and-
bye.

St. John gives us a description in Revelations of the heaven of his dreams, and it was not at all hard for us to understand his conception when we were learning our Bible lessons at Sunday school. To us no vision could be more beautiful than the one of golden streets and pearly gates and shining river of pure water. Then the angels themselves were very real to us, a great deal like the fairies, only bigger and lovelier, and we could imagine no happier existence than that of a being with broad soft wings to carry him everywhere, the same sort of wonderful being as that which watched over us by day, leading our little feet, away from danger and standing before us, sad-faced and wistful, when our lips had uttered an angry word or our little hands had done mischief; and keeping watch over us by night, the mysterious long dark nights of our childhood. Of course it was easy to believe any story in those days told us by the "grownups," for all the world was such a beautiful mystery anyway. Just as we were sure the angels were about us, just as certain were we that the elves and gnomes and fairies were in the woods, the caves and the flowers. We never saw any angels but sometimes we heard the rustling of their wings; and we were never quick enough to catch a glimpse of the fairies, but we have seen the lilies shaking after their hurried flight and the fern-fronds trembling, showing that they had just passed by. We said our prayers to God, never doubting that He was bending from Heaven to hear us, and we loved Santa Claus because his beneficent reality was evidenced by the good things at Christmas time. In our very secret hearts we believed Santa Claus and God to be the same person anyway.

But as we gained in years we lost in credulity. Perhaps the rainbow is just as beautiful to us now that we know there is no golden cup at the end, and the flowers as fair since reason has proved to us that they are not the abiding-place of the fairies, and maybe Christmas is just as wonderful and glorious a time to us even if we cannot, lying awake, hear the tinkle of the bells on the reindeer sleigh. Of course we still say our prayers and we are sure that God helps us through them; this is all that most of us retain of our childhood's beliefs. We have grown very wise and we have learned to separate truth from fiction. We smile at our old idea of heaven; we think the brief three or four score years and ten is for us the beginning and end of everything, and we smile at the thought of Santa Claus and God being one; just as if the unselfish spirit of Christmas-time, like all other blessed and precious things, were not God-given and God-begotten, and just as if the magnificent energy and force of a personality could possibly end because the heart suddenly ceases to beat and the eyes are closed in the long sleep.

A great many of us are too happy to think about heaven at all; and, if we were questioned, we would perhaps say that we get all our heaven here upon earth; we cannot understand a state of things any more perfect and lovely as for as we are concerned. Of course, we are aware that there is a great deal of suffering in the world but it hasn't come close enough to us to effect us; we say, indifferently enough, that it is all brought about through the fault of the persons concerned, and anyway we believe that there are compensations for the very greatest sorrows. It is very, very easy to say these things and believe these things before we have known what real trouble is, but when grief comes to us the aspect of everything changes. We realize that, after all, suffering can come through no one's fault but simply consequent upon natural events, and we realize, too, that there are sorrows for which nothing in life can ever compensate us; then we begin to wonder about the worth of things, the justice of things, if we limit ourselves to the three or four score years and ten that make up the total of our days; then perhaps, if not till then, we begin to think of heaven, the heaven of our childhood and try to reconcile it with our modernized ideas. When we know that life can never be the same to us again, never complete, having lost that which gave it its lovely contentment, then we think of God's By-and-bye when He shall wipe away all tears from our eyes. It is then that we know that our belief in heaven is just as necessary and just as natural as our belief in God's love for us.

We in this beautiful West may have a glimpse of that heaven if we so desire; for it is possible for every one of us to be as close to the Infinite as is compatible with humanity, when all about us lies a world, unsmiled and

unmarred just as it came from the hands of God, with all its virgin loveliness upon it. Standing alone beneath a starlit sky with the song of the sea in our ears and the salt of its spray upon our lips, have we not felt our very soul go out from us in an ecstasy that was unspeakable, until we knew that though abiding for a brief space in a body of flesh and blood, its real place was not there but out above and beyond, in the waves, in the wind, in the hills and in the stars? Little by little have we not seemed to rise above all that was limited and human, above all that had troubled and hurt us, until for one glorious, breathless moment we saw the world as it one day shall be, when, the love of God triumphant, there shall be no more pain, neither sorrow nor crying; when there shall be no need of the sun by day nor the moon by night, for the glory of God shall lighten it and there shall be no night there? Then with the Psalmist, though great indeed may be our affliction, we have said:

"Then thought I to know this, but it was too painful for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end."

CLEOPATRA

We have seen that the last stand for independence made by Syria against the power of Rome was at the instance of Zenobia, and that in Britain Boadicea led the final struggle against these world-conquerors. When we turn to Egypt and regard its downfall as a nation, we find a woman the principal factor in the closing scenes of that tragedy, although her part can scarcely be called an honorable one, by any stretch of the imagination. Cleopatra was born in 68 B. C. Her father was Ptolemy, one of the sixteen kings of that name who reigned over the Nile valley from 367 B. C. until the death of this queen. He left the kingdom to her and her brother, on the condition that they should marry each other, and when he died in 51 B. C. Cleopatra was seventeen years of age and her brother twelve. They married nominally, but her brother was ambitious to be sole ruler of Egypt, and when Cleopatra was twenty, he drove her into exile. She raised an army and sought to regain the throne, but met with little success until Julius Caesar, returning from conquests in Asia, saw her, and becoming enamored of her, lent her assistance. For a time it seemed doubtful if even the greatest of Roman generals would be able to make headway against Ptolemy, but success at length crowned his efforts. Ptolemy was slain in battle and Cleopatra became the recognized queen of Egypt. She spent a short time in putting the affairs of the country in order, and after marrying her younger brother, whom she placed upon the throne jointly with herself, she went to Rome with Caesar, under whose protection she lived until his assassination. She then returned to Egypt, and having disposed of her brother by poison, placed her son, Caesarion, on the throne. She encountered Antony under circumstances, which will be here later related, when she was thirty years of age, and they lived together three years, during which time twin sons were born to her. Antony then went back to Rome, where he married Octavia, sister of Octavianus, but six years later he set out on the conquest of Syria. Cleopatra aided him with men and supplies, and he returned to his personal allegiance to her, divorcing his wife. This led Octavianus to declare war against Cleopatra, which terminated in the sea fight at Actium, after which Cleopatra having vainly asked mercy from the conqueror, committed suicide under the false impression that Antony was dead. Whether she allowed herself to be stung by an asp, or chose some other method of dying, is uncertain. After her death Egypt became a Roman province, and by the death of her son the famous family of Ptolemy became extinct. Cleopatra was in her thirty-ninth or possibly fortieth year when she died.

Apart from her extraordinary laxity of morals, in which respect she must not be judged by modern standards, Cleopatra was a wonderful woman. Her talents were brilliant, and her learning profound. It was said of her that she was able to converse with all ambassadors to the court of the Ptolemies in their own language, and Plutarch says that it is known that she spoke at least seven tongues fluently. She was versed in all the scholarship of her times, possessed a genius for administration and was a skilful commander of troops. No portraits of her have been preserved, but there is a coin upon which her profile is shown. It is not especially beautiful, according to modern ideas. Indeed Plutarch says that she was not exceptionally beautiful in feature, or as he puts it, not beautiful above all other women. Her figure was exquisite in its grace and proportions. But it was in neither of these qualities that her strength lay. She was fascinating to a marvelous degree; as the historian just quoted says, it was impossible for a man to resist the charm of her presence. She could be merry or sad, frivolous or wise, as best suited the mood of the person over whom she desired to gain ascendancy, and with her wonderful enchantment she combined a dignified

reserve, which compelled those, whom she sought to control, to strive earnestly for the slightest consideration at her hands. Her treatment of Antony illustrates this. This brilliant Roman was not a man accustomed to sue for favors. He had unbought wealth at his command; his power was practically limitless so far as might be necessary to carry out his wishes within the Roman Empire; he was a magnificent specimen of mankind; his conquests of arms and of personal influence seemed to be universal. To the most eminent men and the most beautiful women in Rome his word was law. Yet when he sought to have Cleopatra come before him in order that he might reprove her for giving assistance to his enemies, she calmly ignored him, backed as he was by an army against which she could not hope to contend successfully, and sent word to him by his messengers that, if he wished to see her, he must come where she was. Antony's pride was touched, and he refused to go, whereupon Cleopatra treated him with lofty indifference, but at the same time prepared to win him in her own way. Her plans for that purpose are fully described by Plutarch, from whose account the following summary is taken: She received several letters both from Antony and from his friends, to summon her, but she took no account of these orders; and at last, as if in mockery of them, she came sailing up the river Cydnus in a barge with a gilded stern and outspread sails of purple, while oars of silver beat time to the music of flutes and lutes and harps. She herself lay all along under a canopy of cloth of gold, dressed as Venus in a picture, and beautiful young boys, like painted Cupids, stood on each side to fan her. Her maids were dressed like Sea Nymphs and Graces, some steering at the rudder, some working at the ropes. The perfumes diffused themselves from the vessel to the shore, which was covered with multitudes, part following up the river on either bank, part running out of the city to see the sight. The market place was quite empty and Antony was left alone sitting on the tribunal while the word went through all the multitude that Venus was come to feast with Bacchus for the common good of Asia. When Antony waited upon her to sup with her according to her desire, "on a sudden there was let down altogether a great number of branches, with lights in them, so ingeniously disposed that the whole thing was a spectacle that has seldom been equalled for beauty."

It is difficult to say what part this remarkable woman might not have played in history, if she had been guided more by her intellect and less by her passions. She lost her life and Egypt lost its independence for her love of Antony. She actively espoused his cause against Octavianus notwithstanding his protests. It is true that later she sought to move the conqueror by all the arts and graces at her command, but the same triumphs did not attend her efforts as were hers, when she felt able to hold herself aloof, and scorned the role of a suppliant. In many respects she was one of the most remarkable women in history. She was the very flower and consummation of Egyptian civilization. As has been suggested above, we may not with justice regard her conduct through Twentieth Century glasses. Her extraordinary career in one sense exhibits the source of Roman power. It was in the greatness of its men, and their wonderful superiority over the frailties of human nature. Of all the great leaders, with whom she came in contact, only Antony actually succumbed to her influence. To the great Julius she was only a toy; Octavianus could not be swayed by her from his stern purpose. And what was that purpose? It was to avenge the wrong done to his sister by Antony, who had forsaken her for the beautiful daughter of the Nile. The finale is like the closing scene of a great drama, and as this it has been recognized by many writers, but the loftiest efforts of literary genius and dramatic skill must ever fail to produce anything which can compare with the reality. The death scene, when Cleopatra dies from the serpent's bite, may be appalling in its intensity, but how shall we hope to depict the death of Egypt's glory?

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
We have before us a copy of "The History of Canada for use in Public Schools," by Maria Lawson, of this city. The work has already received notice in the columns of this paper, and the present reference to it is for the purpose of pointing out the value of the book for other than school purposes. We take special satisfaction in referring to it because Miss Lawson is the daughter of a gentleman who for many years was the honored editor of the Colonist.

Most Canadians know very little of the history of their country, and the reasons for this ignorance are many. Until a comparatively recent date no teacher thought it worth while to instruct Canadian children in the history of the Dominion, and perhaps the fact that there was no suitable compilation available for the purpose had as much to do with this omission as anything else. Very many of our people received the education elsewhere than in Canada, and it is yet too soon to hope that in other countries the history of British North America will form a part of the school curriculum. In this great and growing young country every one ought to know something about the years which have passed since, to quote our author, "the Cabots led the way across

the stormy waters of the North Atlantic." The history of the early days is full of romance. Francis Parkman has seized upon this aspect of the case better than any other writer, and in his several volumes has combined historical facts with dramatic treatment in a style unrivalled, perhaps, by any other historian. But Parkman's works are large and more expensive than is desirable in a popular work. Moreover, not many people have time enough to read them through. They do not deal with the development of English Canada and nor do they come down within the years of the British occupation of Acadia and Quebec. Of the heroic struggles and sacrifices of the United Empire Loyalists he has nothing to say. Miss Lawson, in her school history, has produced a book which is not only useful for school children, but is a valuable and handy book of reference for every one, and it really ought to have a place in every Canadian household.

From Miss Lawson's account of the Loyalist movement we quote a few extracts, which are interesting reading in these days when we all are talking empire. "In the years 1783 and 1784 about 30,000 Loyalists came to Canada. Of these about 20,000 settled in the old province of Acadia, along the St. John river, on the Atlantic coast, or in the Annapolis valley. Some went to Cape Breton, and a number to the Island of St. John (Prince Edward's Island.) 10,000 more found their toilsome way, by various routes, along the streams of New York, or the old military road beside Lake Champlain to the shores of Lake Ontario, or the banks of the St. Lawrence. A few remained on the border of Canada, near New England, in what are now called the Eastern Townships. In Ontario, the Loyalists had at first to endure great hardships. To each family were given by the government, in addition to 200 acres of land, a cow and a plough, and to each man an axe and other tools. Provisions were supplied for three years. By that time it was thought that there would be sufficient land cleared to grow enough to keep the farmers and their families. What must have been the dismay of the poor settlers to find that the crop of the third year, 1787, had utterly failed. Beechnuts and butternuts were gathered and carefully hoarded to eke out the scanty supply of food. Ground nuts, 'lambs-quarters' and all edible roots were utilized. The woods were scoured in the search for game, which fortunately was plentiful enough to keep the settlers from starving. During 'the hungry year' many old and weak people and little children died." Few people, who travel through Ontario in well-appointed railway trains imagine that amid such difficulties and hardships as these the foundations of English-speaking Canada were laid. The above is not the only passage of deep interest which might be quoted from Miss Lawson's book, but it will serve to indicate the graphic way in which she tells the story of days of adversity and prosperity.

"A History and Geography of British Columbia," for use in public schools, is a work in which Miss Lawson and Rosalind Watson Young, M. A. (Mrs. Young is wife of Dr. Young, provincial secretary) have collaborated. Miss Lawson deals with the historical part of the work, and Mrs. Young with the geography. It is well illustrated. Like Miss Lawson's history, it is a book which is useful to those who are out of school, for it gives in concise form information which we all feel the needs of, and have not time to hunt up for ourselves. Mrs. Young accepts the estimate of 100,000 square miles as approximately correct for the province, and she tells us that a British Columbian has a thousand times more room to move round in than an Englishman. Here is her comprehensive description of the province: "A parallelogram twice as long as it is wide and trending from northwest to southeast." She seems to possess the by no means common faculty of being able to take a bird's eye view of the country, which she is able to describe as a whole, and not as consisting of a number of isolated localities. It is somewhat interesting to recall that, as Mrs. Young is the first writer on the geography of this province to take it all in apparently at a glance, so another woman, Mrs. Somerville, was the first to be able to take a bird's eye view of the world, and make physical geography a possible study.

"The Thompson Country," by Mark S. Wade, M. D., is modestly described on the title page as "notes on the history of Southern British Columbia, and particularly of the City of Kamloops, formerly Port Thompson." It is an admirable book of 136 pages, and if printed in the ordinary type used in books would make over 200 pages. It is well illustrated. The author begins by telling us of the Indian tribes, and then passes on to deal with the "Coming of the White Man." Some readers may ask why the book should be called "The Thompson Country," and why the name is applied to the river, down which the Canadian Pacific comes to the Fraser valley. David Thompson was a Welshman, and a servant of the Northwest Company. As early as

1800 he had penetrated the Rocky mountains from the east, and in 1811 he reached the Columbia river. He set out down that stream determined to take possession of it, but when he reached the sea found that Mr. Astor had arrived in advance of him and had erected at a fort at what is now Astoria. If he had been a little sooner the whole history of the Northwest coast would have been changed. It was in recognition of his pioneer work that southern British Columbia became known as "The Thompson Country," the more northern portion being known as New Caledonia. There is much useful and valuable information in this book and it deserves to be widely read.

THE STORY TELLER
They were Hot Ones.
"He is in a high fever."
"What has he been eating?"
"His own words."

In His Line.
"She is going to marry a lighthouse keeper."
"How perfectly delightful. Then they can do light housekeeping."

A Hero's Death.
In speaking of the death of Prof. Maximilian Schuler, of the Berlin University, who died in that city last month, the "Fageblatt" says:
"For years Dr. Schuler devoted his time to the study of cancer. Hundreds of sufferers who were poor received treatment at his hands free, and he never wearied of helping those who were afflicted with the disease to the conquest of which he devoted his life. While experimenting with cultures in his laboratory he inoculated himself, and after lingering three months died of cancer of the stomach."
—Toronto Mail.

Presence of Mind.
A man who runs a truck farm in Virginia tells of the sad predicament in which a negro named Sam Moore, who is in his employ, recently found himself. Sam had had considerable difficulty in evading the onslaughts of a dog from a neighboring farm. Finally the dog got him, as Sam kicked at.

Sam's wife, hearing a tremendous yell, rushed to the rescue of her husband. When she came up the dog had fastened his teeth in the calf of Sam's leg and was holding on for dear life. Seizing a stone in the road Sam, with wonderful presence of mind, shouted:
"Mandy! Mandy! Don't frow at me, Mandy!"—Youth's Companion.

Spelling by Ear.
The young French stenographer, whose progress in English had not kept pace with her proficiency in shorthand, was puzzling over some notes she had taken of a recitation at a public entertainment.

As she transmitted them the recitation began like this:
"La fanthi wuria! swidheu.
"Qui parait ou pelone!" the expert to whom she submitted the notes. "It is part of a poem that begins:
"Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone."
—Chicago Tribune.

Prompt Reform.
Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told in New York the other day a French railway story.
"A traffic manager," he said, "came to the president of the line and exclaimed disconsolately:
"What a wretched end of trouble with the public, sir, about those old dark blue cars. Everybody says they bump so frightfully in comparison with the new light blue ones, which, of course, run very smooth."
"Humph," said the President, "we must get rid of the matter at once. Have all the old cars painted light blue immediately."
—San Antonio Express.

An Arctic Explorer's Home Job.
Out of twenty-six years in the navy Peary has had fifteen of absence on leave. His naval service may be represented by a series of blanks, and the rest of his career by dashes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

One for the Mule.
Jurymen who have experienced the misery of trying to secure unanimity in a verdict will appreciate this story. The jury had been locked up for hours. At last the officer of the court was instructed to provide refreshment.
"Shall I order 12 dinners?" he said to the foreman.
"Make it 11 dinners and a bale of hay."

A father and mother, with six children, spent their holiday at the seaside. Immediately on arrival they set about looking for cheap lodgings. At length they came to a notice of a "furnished room to let" and made inquiries.
"Oh, yes," said the landlady in answer to the father's question, "it's the best room in the house, but there's only one bed in it."
"Oh, that's all right," replied the father; "we're used to roughing it. The wife and bairns'll sleep on the floor."
—London Tatler.

Simple Enough.
"He sent a dollar to a man who promised to tell him how to grow a mustache."
"What was the answer?"
"Don't shave your upper lip."

Being Used.
She was pretty and the drug clerk was glad to sell her a stamp.
Also to weigh her letter.
Also to lick the stamp and affix it to the envelope.
"Put it on upside down, please," she whispered. "That means something to Charlie."
Then the drug clerk lost interest.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Canon's Daggage.
A good story is told of a learned canon of the Anglican church in Canada, who is a very thoughtful and studious man, but very absent-minded. One morning he was going from home and had his haw-bag packed and left in the hall, as he intended to

walk to the railway station. After he had left the house his daughter came into the hall and saw his bag still there, and said to her mother: "Oh! mother, father has gone off and left his bag behind. I will run after him with it." Which she did, and when she arrived at the station she found the canon walking about with the road suttie, which he had taken up in place of his bag.—Brantford Expositor.

Been There Before.
The Friend (to erratic motorist who has lost his way)—We'd better go straight on, I think. We must have been up that road before.
Erratic Motorist—What makes you think that?
The Friend—Those men up there. They look as if they're burying something.—Sketch.

Method.
"He occasionally says things that are wonderfully apropos," said one statesman.
"Yes," answered the other; "he likes our parrot at home. It doesn't know much, but what it does know it keeps repeating until some circumstance arises that makes the remark seem marvelously apt."
—Washington Star.

Couldn't.
"Tell me the old, old story," she said.
"I can't," he replied. "I have made a vow never to repeat a mother-in-law joke."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

A1.
Miss Slimm—He said I had a "first-class figure," didn't he?
Miss Knax—Not exactly. He said your figure looked like a 1.—Philadelphia Press.

Time Doesn't Work Many Changes.
In 1888—No, fellers, I can't go fishing with you today. Ma won't let me.
In 1907—Say, fellows, I'd like ever so much to join you on your fishing excursion to-morrow, but my wife won't stand for it.—Detroit Free Press.

No Chance.
"He's a good talker."
"The deuce he is! Why, I didn't know he could talk at all."
"Well, you were never with him when his wife wasn't along."

The Best Cash Register.
"But, sir," insisted the persistent agent, "I want to sell you the most wonderful cash register that was ever put on the market. It will keep account of what you take in, what you pay out, what you spend, how you spend it, and—"
"My dear man," interrupted Mr. Meeker, with a man smile, "I already have a cash register that does all that."
"Indeed! And may I ask the name?"
"Yes; my wife."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Defined.
Knicker—What is the psychological moment?
Bocker—The one the other fellow always seizes.—New York Sun.

A tale told by Mr. George Grossmith adds a rare and wondrous instance to the long and eccentric list. His butler, who had been with him for nearly twenty years, went to him one day and said, "will you please, sir, I want to leave." Mr. Grossmith was sorry, and asked the man his reason. "I would rather not say, sir," was the mysterious reply. This was uncomfortable, and Mr. Grossmith pressed the question again. "Come," he said, "you have been with me for so long, and have never complained before. Surely I almost have a right to know why you wish to leave. Your secrecy is unpleasant and I must really beg you to tell me your reason for leaving my service." The butler thought a moment, and then said: "Well, sir, as you insist, I must tell you. But I don't want to. (A pause.) The fact is, sir, I've been with you now close upon twenty years, and I'm sick of the sight of you and all your family!"

"Mother," said a college student who had brought his chum home for the holidays, "permit me to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodel."
His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear.
"I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You'll have to speak a little louder, I'm afraid."
"I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodel."
"I'm sorry, George, but Mr. ———— What was the name again?"
"Mr. Specknoodel!" George fairly yelled.
The old lady shook her head sadly.
"I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodel to me."—Everybody's Magazine.

"I dreamed last night that I proposed to you."
"Oh! What did you dream that I said?"
"I dreamed that you said no."
"I don't believe in dreams; do you?"
—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I see that an eminent physician declares that two hours of sleep before midnight are worth more than six after that hour."
"Nonsense! Two hours of sleep after you're called in the morning are worth more than anything else."
—Philadelphia Press.

Hawker—I am going to take a vacation now for two weeks.
Walker—Is that so. Isn't it queer that your employer should let you go now, just at the busiest season of the year?
Hawker—O, well, they've got another man in my place. They told me I needn't come back.—Somerville Journal.

"Who is the happier, the man who has a million or the one who has seven children?"
"The man who has seven children."
"But why?"
"Because the man who has a million desires more, and the man with seven children has sufficient."
—D. Scaccia-pensieri.

She (setting the trap)—I heard yesterday that you are to be married in the spring.
He (walking into it)—Help me to make the report true, won't you, dear?
—Illustrated Bits.

The House on the Hill.
When the soul of it had fled,
Any should the house remain?
To sit it was vain,
When the soul of it had fled.

The swift flames pierced it through,
Poor House! whose soul had fled;
Though wet with memory's dew,
The swift flames pierced it through.

White Sea, past scathe and scar,
Lives in some other star.
Yet Memory throned her still
In the House upon the Hill.
—Charlotte Moberly Packard in New England Magazine.

Bravery.
To stand where verging pathways woo,
To hear an irksome duty scold,
When just within one's eager reach
Are beckoning sail and gleaming beach,
And then, in duty's bonds, to turn
With weary steps and eyes that burn
Back to the life that cries its need:
Ah! this is bravery indeed!
—Margaret N. Goodnow in New England Magazine.

CURRENT VERSE

Prodigals.
How strangely prodigal we are
Who have so short a time to stay?
We fear to lose our journey far
For help to pass our time away;
Because the moments drag we fret,
Yet dread the end to which we haste;
We view the past with keen regret,
And still the precious moments waste.

We sigh at night for day to dawn,
Though we may never, all our lives,
Bring back a moment that is gone,
Or keep an hour when it arrives;
Impatiently we watch and wait
For pleasure that shall briefly last,
And having won them, add the great
Day of their coming to the past.

We sigh for manhood when the ways
Are strange and long that stretch
Ahead,
And sit regretting wasted days
When youth and youth's fond hopes
Have fled.

Yet, even as we voice regret
For those glad seasons hurried
Through,
We nurse impatience and we fret
For next year and for something new.

How strangely prodigal we are
Or keep an hour when it is gone,
We scheme and plan to journey far
To pass the time that quickly flies;
We dread the silent end we know
That each of us must meet somewhere;
But, great and small, and high and low,
Through all our days we hurry there.
—S. E. Kiser.

Summer Night.
Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the
white;
Now waves the cypress in the palace
walk;
Now winks the gold-fin in the porphyry
font;
The firely wakens, waken thou with
me.

Now droops the milk-white peacock like
a ghost,
And like a ghost she glimmers on to
me.

Now lies the earth all Danae to the
stars,
And all their heart lies open unto me.

Now slides the silent meteor on, and
leaves
A shining furrow as thy thoughts in
me.

Now folds the lily all her sweetness up,
And slips into the bosom of the lake;
So fold thyself, my dearest, thou, and
slip
Into my bosom and be lost in me.
—Lord Tennyson.

Lines.
Oh, rose leaves, falling, floating,
So impatient to be free,
Have ye no sigh at leaving
Your guardian mother-tree?
When the careless breezes woo?
For sad-hued twilight cometh,
And their love is gone from you!

They breathe but for the morning,
And upon their wings they fly;
Sweet are those butny kisses,
But kissing—so ye die!
Oh, stay!
Have yet in life a part,
To cling with tender fondness
About a Mother's heart.

Oh! Child! Thou Rose of Roses,
Gone! thy flower-bud compare!
Wouldst learn my measure's burden,
And some of the glad things I care?
Were there no buds to cherish,
Were blossoms born wide-blown,
Why Love, Dear Love, would wither,
And Heaven be ays unknown.
—Violet A. Simpson in Pictorial Review.

Filting Time
We are rushing about at our house, as
busy as can be;
And some of us head for the mountains
and some of us head for the sea;
We have filled up the big Saratogas for
Molly and Amy and Lou,
They're stuffed to the brim with crea-
tions and every one of 'em new!
Pa wanted to cut down expenses, but
mother, dear mother, said nit,
For the call of the summer is on us—
we must flit, flit, flit!

The dressmaker's working her head off
to get the last ruffles all done,
For when the glad message comes in mid-
season there's left an engagement won!
We are fussing and fretting and fum-
ing—the tradesmen are kept on the go—
There's cutting and slashing and snip-
ping and trouble and worry and woe
Pa says it ain't worth what it's costing
—in fact doesn't like it a bit—
But the call of the summer is on us—
we must flit, flit, flit!

There's a mountain of baggage all
ready, and soon we'll be speeding away;
It's something to show those old neigh-
bors that your trunks more than
fill up a drag!
But the smile that Pa gives is quite
sleazy, and I think he just mut-
tered "Oh my!"
When Mother said: "Now you be sure,
dear, to send us each day a large
cheque."
Her head falling away in the city, meet-
ing bills that will give him a fit,
But the call of the summer is on us—
we must flit, flit, flit!
—Denver Republican.

Afterward.
I, who was weary, rest;
I, who was toiling, cease;
And the strain and stress of the morn-
ing eery.
And the heart-break of the evening
sigh,
Are all forgot in this distant sky,
There is left me only—Peace.

I, who was wakeful, sleep;
Dawn in the east is red,
But morning and noontide and starry
night,
And living and dying, and joy and
fright,
Concern me not.—In my robe of white,
I sleep the sleep of the dead!

"Tis enough to have known
A peace so vast and great!
Though tomorrow the Judge in accents
shall decree my punishment: torture,
fire,
Or harder—pangs of my best desire!
Now—I only sleep, and wait."
—Julia Austen.

The House on the Hill.
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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

The Human Voice

Now we all know a natural voice is a thing of great beauty, and as we all know, something of a rarity. That it is so is sufficiently proved by the fact that it has a marked value of no mean consideration. The human voice is magnetic in its influence, positive and negative, attracting here, repelling there. Have you not often found yourself judging a man's character by his voice; trusting this man, distrusting that, according to the mellowness or harshness of his speech? Do we not all know how a voice possessing depth or sweetness will command the attention of a whole room as soon as it is heard in conversation; and how one's sympathies go out to the owner of a charming speaking voice. Of course, a beautiful voice is no more a direct guide to character than a beautiful face, but nevertheless, beauty taken from whatever point of view goes quickly to the heart and wins attention for its possessor. The voice is probably the one human endowment which is capable of being rendered attractive by cultivation. Surely, therefore, it is everyone's duty to try the effect of this cultivation. One could probably count on their fingers the friends who have voices to which it is a real pleasure to listen. They are, as a rule, few and far between. Take for example, the "Cockney" accent, which spreads in circles where one would least expect to find it. If the London accent spreads north, and the Yorkshire accent spreads south, what would happen when they met, especially if those sounds peculiar to America and Australia were also to be introduced. Have you not listened to a preacher or public speaker who, provided with but indifferent material for his discourse has positively and absolutely "got on your nerves"—by the rasp of his unmelodious notes? Have you not also time after time, the feeling of utter weariness which comes over one, in listening to a strident voice wandering on and on in endless conversation? Had he possessed a more musical or sympathetic quality in his voice you might have imagined that his speech or sermon had a value which it did not actually possess. A man may utter sensible platitudes or foolish sentences best in a pleasant voice, and his charm, yes, actually charm his listeners, but even though he have the wisdom of Solomon and lack this quality of a charming, or at any rate pleasing, voice, he runs the risk of being dubbed a bore. It is within the scope of every one's power to train the voice in a favorable direction. This training is necessary—taste, observation and careful perseverance—taste to discriminate between what is attractive and what is unattractive in the qualities of a voice; observation to notice this in others, and careful perseverance to leave out the ugly qualities in your own speech. Naturally the process may be a slow one, but it will be done. Slowly studied speech is far better than the dash and rattle to which bad talkers are so often prone. What ever our ideas of the accents of various countries may be it is an indisputable fact that accent is one of the factors that must be taken into consideration if one desires to cultivate an attractive voice. Acting as we know, a thing apart from the voice, but taking it all in all, an actor is either born with a good voice or has had it trained to such an extent as to be absolutely under his control. So much that is ugly in speech is often due to the rate at which some people talk. The general effect of this is to produce weariness among the listeners. Another annoying form of speech is over-emphasis, and in this direction women are as a rule the chief offenders. A cordial welcome is refreshing and the spirit of enthusiasm is infectious but don't overdo your welcome. Parents should take their children in hand at an early age. A child who speaks badly is an abomination, and certainly not a credit to its parents. This is an age of culture, then above all things, "let us cultivate our voices."

Home News Brevities

Henley this year has been the duller on record, the weather, of course, being the cause. Henley week is an outing to which thousands look forward each year, and yet, though it was, river enthusiasts tried to keep up their spirits during the racing. But even they had to give in during the intervals between the races, when all they saw were long lines of wet chairs at the Phyllis Court club, and on all the other lawns, which were absolutely soaking) crest-fallen faces, escaping from the floods and trying to get somewhere indoors, where fires were immensely popular and in great demand.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with their children, accompanied by Sir Henry Knollys, left London for Southampton early this month, to join the yacht *Catania* for a cruise, which, it is hoped, may benefit the Princess Royal, who has never completely recovered from the effects of her long and serious illness last year. They will probably pay a visit to the King and Queen of Norway.

The King has honored Caruso, the famous singer, by conferring on him the Victorian Order of the Fourth Class. The King has thus favored him as a token of His Majesty's appreciation of the famous tenor's skill as an operatic artist. Caruso is now said to be under contract with Mr. Conradi, the American impresario, for four years, at an annual salary of £24,000. Caruso first started his career as a singer by singing at a church for a salary of ten cents a day.

Sir William Treloar, lord mayor of London speaking at a prize distribution the other day, said that a young man who married a girl who could darn socks properly was more likely to be happy and successful in life than one who was united to a girl who played and sang divinely.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's novel "Kim" has been translated into Chinese.

The King has given a sitting at Buckingham Palace to Mr. Tennyson, Cole, who is engaged in painting two life-size portraits of His Majesty.

Prince Edward of Wales, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who is now at the Prince of Wales, spent his thirteenth birthday abroad, and there was comparatively little save love messages from Frognore and Windsor to mark the day for him.

Hints on Fashions

The cloche shapes, large and small, are exceedingly popular, and will be as the autumn advances, but they cannot hope to so complete a success as the quaint little mushroom, which sits down on the hair like the hat of a young girl, and which, when cleverly trimmed and correctly worn, makes a plain woman pretty and a pretty woman distractingly lovely. By this time our eyes have become accustomed to the tilt up in front, which is such a change from the tilt of last year. We have already forgotten that it was ever the fashion to wear our hats jutting down over our eyes, with a huge bandeau covered with flowers and ribbons at the back. At the same time, I must offer a word of warning

instep. Tan shoes for morning wear are now so dark as to be almost a nut brown, and bronze kid seems more in favor for evening wear than white or ivory.

There has been an argument of undue violence in some quarters against the fashionable color, light blue. Though it commands my sympathy to a certain extent, I don't agree that it is the "cheapest, commonest, nastiest color there is." That first-class award of no merit should be given to a certain crude pale pink, which cannot be compared with either the salmon or the rose. Still the recent recrudescence of a light blue, which is neither azure or sky, but just light blue is very hard to wear. Its popularity is due to a fallacy that it suits

Care of the Baby's Eyes

Baby should not go out in the sun in his perambulator with just an unlined white shade, as that, indeed, only intensifies the glare, and may do much future injury, besides being most uncomfortable at the time to poor baby. A green lining should be used to the white shade, made so as easily to be removed for washing. Green is always cool and soothing to the eyes. A cause most harmful to children's eyes, too, is to allow a curl or bow of ribbon to hang over the forehead, and is often the cause of making a child squint.

Profuseness in babies is a sure sign of discomfort, and is often due to the chafing and rubbing which ensue if the child's limbs are not powdered after a bath and a change of linen. A good powder is essential, and "Mennen's Toilet Powder" seems to be just the thing for the purpose, being guaranteed pure and antiseptic, and warmly recommended by those high in the medical profession. A trial of this powder will convince every mother and nurse of its good qualities.

Good Sense and Love

Certainly all marriages are not made in Heaven. Marriage under the most favorable circumstances, is really a lottery, for the simple reason that it is almost impossible to determine beforehand what will be necessary to insure the success of the marriage. Even those whose judgment is not blinded by love and passion are unable to discover before marriage how they will agree when the knot is tied. Why marriage is so often a failure is because a man did all his courting before marriage, and after marriage looks upon his wife as a cheap housekeeper, never dreaming how a wife looks for and appreciates a compliment, or a little praise. When a man does not marry for love alone but as much for convenience as anything else, they are naturally more or less prepared for any eventualities that may turn up. They are conscious of having undertaken a somewhat risky contract, and if the marriage proves a failure it must be looked upon as "a bad business," and they philosophically make the best of a bad job, but they cannot pretend that their feelings have received an unexpected shock, as they were not in the first place buoyed up by false hopes and vain dreams. When, on the other hand, a man (a love match) proves a failure the disappointment is terrible. People should pay just as much attention to their personal appearance after marriage as before. A man should talk over his affairs with his wife and not imagine that the wife at home has only "an easy time of it." She likes confidence being placed in her, and a man should also remember that she expects the same courtesy after marriage as in the days of courting and never let it be said "He treats his wife as he would not dare to treat another woman." If all these small matters were to be taken into consideration and not allow the stern realities of life to be lost sight of in romantic ideas our newspapers of the present day would not hear of

From Far and Near

To turn our lives upside down seems to be the correct thing to do for the holidays. Perhaps that may be the reason why we don't enjoy them

A woman may be ever so beautiful to look upon, but if she hasn't a charm of manner, a cordial, frank, endearing personality, pretty eyes and transparent complexion count as nothing. Sweetness of character and an affection, love-compelling temperament being friendship and love.

At the funeral of the late Sir William Broadbent, which took place at Vendovoe Bucks last week, a wreath sent by her majesty was inscribed "In grateful remembrance from Alexandra." It will be remembered by all that Sir William attended the late Duke of Clarence during his last illness.

The miniature of Prince Olaf of Norway, which the queen caused to be painted recently for her collection of miniatures of the royal family, has been placed in her long case in her private sitting room at Sandringham. As the case over the mantelpiece in her majesty's sitting room in Buckingham palace contains its full quota of twenty-eight miniatures and will hold no more. Among them are the king and queen themselves, their children, including the late lamented Duke of Clarence, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the king of Norway and the children of the Prince of Wales and of the Princess Royal.

Mark Twain, who has left London on his return to New York, has issued the following message of farewell: "I have led a gay and energetic life here for the past four weeks, have felt no fatigue, and have had but little desire to quiet down. I am younger now than I was when I was here, and I was staying another month. I could make it fourteen. This has been the most enjoyable holiday I have ever had and I am only so sorry the end of it has come. I have met a hundred old friends and have made a hundred new ones. It is a good kind of riches to have; there is none better, I think. For two years I have been planning a nice holiday, and I have changed my mind now and have postponed it. I suppose I shall never see England again, but I don't like to think about it."

The king was the guest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for Goodwood, at Goodwood house. His majesty arrived from London on the evening of the 29th and has to stay until after the races on Friday, August 30th, when he will proceed to Cowes. The Prince of Wales was also a guest at Goodwood house for the race week. The Queen and Princess Victoria were not able to accompany the king to Goodwood. They went instead to Sandringham, but were to join the king on board the royal yacht in the Solent for the Cowes regatta. The king leaves for the continent on August 31st. The Hamburg Fremdenblatt asserts on high authority that King Edward and the Kaiser will meet on German territory before the Kaiser visits Great Britain later in the year. It is given to few men to have the opportunities which the king possesses of noting the educational systems of other nations, and of observing their results. Fewer still are so capable of shrewdly assessing the merits of the various systems, and of comparing them with those established in our own country.

Miss Marie Corelli has certainly made the most ferocious of her many savage attacks on mere man, whom she terms "Lazy Noodles of Aristocrats," in her last short story just produced. To quote her book she says: "The lazy noodles of aristocrats spend their time first in accumulating debts, then in looking about for a woman with money to pay them, a woman upon whose income they can afterwards live comfortably for the rest of their worthless lives. She goes on to say: "When they have secured the ignoble end of their ambition, namely, a rich woman to live upon under matrimonial suzerainty, they are privileged to run down woman's work, privileges, attainments and honor. Clever women are always unsexed. Further on she says: "It is certain that the true intention of woman's destiny has not yet been carried out. She is fighting towards it, but is using her weapons wildly and in various wrong directions. It is not by opposing her man that she can be his real self to man that she can be his helpmate, neither by supporting him on her money, which supporting him has earned or not, and not be adopting his pastimes and aping his mannerisms. It is by cultivating and cherishing to the utmost every sweet and womanly sentiment, every grace and refinement and beauty, and by showing a faultless example of gentleness, serve and delicate chastity. When men begin to understand that woman is not meant to be a toy or a drudge, but a comrade, the closest, best and truest God has given him, then the clouds will clear and marriage will be a blessing, instead of a curse."

From the World's Press

Penalty of Procrastination

A man is much less apt to fall in love at twenty-seven than at twenty-two, and a woman is much less likely to be fallen in love with at twenty-five than at twenty. The damsel therefore, who makes up her mind that the proper age for her to marry is twenty-five and the proper age for her husband twenty-eight, runs a great risk of achieving something quite different from her ideal.—Truth.

Motony of Perfection

If we all ate what we should, rose and retired to rest when we should, dressed hygienically and lived our whole lives according to doctor's rules, what a confoundedly dull pile the world would be.—Weekly Dispatch.

Fascinating Canada

Even the visitor who spends only a few weeks in Canada learns to understand something of the fascination of life in the only country of the globe where man has all the advantages of European civilization and yet can regain touch whenever he wishes with the simple life of the unfenced wilderness.—Canada.



This coat and skirt are made of navy blue linen trimmed with white embroidery with cord ornament. The embroidery on the jacket has the material cut away beneath it, but that of the shoulder is set on the edge of a small cape over the sleeve. The skirt has very little embroidery but is trimmed with bands of the blue bound with white. The undersleeves and vest fronts are of hand embroidered linen and one front remains outside when the jacket is buttoned.

to women who go in for following the fashions too closely. It is quite possible to overdo the upward-tilt in front, and it is fatally easy to push the hat too far back on the head. I make special mention of this little exaggeration connected with the popular hat of the moment, as when once the hand of exaggeration gets hold of a woman, it is not easy to rescue her from its clutch.

We cling faithfully to the stripe, which has, indeed had a great pull over the average vague design, in that it allows of clever diagonal effects being arrived at, criss-cross joins and bias folds giving variety of arrangement. The very bold stripes, however, depends mainly upon itself for effect, and it looks as well in cotton voile as in the grey and black summer suitings, that make up with such striking effect into tailor costumes, consisting of the new habit coat with sloping basque and severely-cut skirt.

A pretty and useful investment for the holidays is a pretty cotton gown in dark blue and white, with a spotted lawn waistcoat and undersleeves, and chemise, and a stock collar of muslin. A tie-belt and neck-coll of satin ribbon provide an original note. Linen and serge? Nothing could be more seasonable, and equipped with a costume of each, one really has the basis of a holiday outfit. A bold blue and white galatee with strappings of white duck, with panels inset, also of the white duck, bestow inimitable smartness on what would otherwise be an ordinary linen gown. An original touch of embroidery relieves a plain blue serge of its extreme severity. In this climate, where the mornings and evenings are quite cool, voile and union lined with silk, affords a certain degree of warmth, and still looks equally well with fur or feathers, and on a very warm day, with transparent sleeves and plastrons, it is quite light and airy in its appearance, and is so easily smartened by its dainty accessories.

The latest vogue in millinery is to cover the crown completely with either feathers or flowers, the former of the fountain origin mounted on a central stem, the flowers loosely gathered like a shower bouquet, and the cluster of stalks fastened with a careless but enormous bow of ribbon. Many hats are still laden with feathers, but those ragged clusters, which have a most erratic appearance, are rapidly dying out, and I am sure few will regret them.

White footgear, fortunately among well-dressed people seems to have utterly died out, excepting for boating and tennis, but grey and champagne tints are still worn with muslin frocks. Although there can be no doubt that the favorite shoe is of black patent leather, or a very bright glaze kid, with crossed straps or several straight ones, closely set and half-covering the



A pretty negligee of white china silk is shown here. The neck and the undersleeves are edged with Valenciennes lace while the skirt and outer-sleeves are trimmed with a heavier lace in cream white. Across the waist are three knotted bands of pale pink satin ribbon, like that which is run through the beading around the waist.

the English type of beauty. Apparently it is quite forgotten that this type is no longer blonde, and it is only the blonde or the baby in the perambulator who can wear pale blue with impunity.

Lisle gloves with suede finish are useful for country wear, and also for the seaside, and the better sort, so closely resemble suede that they can only be distinguished at very close quarters.

so many cases in the divorce court or unhappy marriages generally.

A witty man once remarked that "marriage unless supervised by the state, is more often than not a contract made between a pair of negative imbeciles to produce one or more positive idiots." And though this is a pretty sweeping and sarcastic assertion there is an insensibility of truth underlying it. A marriage entered on in this spirit can never be a complete success, as the contracting parties have deliberately eliminated the very

THE HOME GARDEN

TO OUR READERS

In order to make this department as valuable as possible from an educational standpoint we invite our readers to send contributions regarding their experience in the various branches of gardening, agriculture and poultry raising.

We would also be pleased to receive photographs of anything that would be of interest to lovers of the "Simple Life" in British Columbia.

Our endeavor is to make these columns valuable from a practical and scientific standpoint, and we hope that all who are interested will give us whatever assistance they can to attain this object. We want you to feel that the contributions regarding the dissemination of practical knowledge which will place British Columbia in the front rank of agricultural countries.

CRISP CELERY

Late celery for winter use is an excellent succession crop as it may be planted any time from the first of July up to the middle of August and so may be grown on land which has already produced a crop of peas, or early potatoes.

In my estimation the early celery brought from Florida and California is decidedly lacking in crispness and flavor, and is not at all comparable with the stalks which have felt the crisping effect of our cool fall and winter weather. Such home-grown celery may not be as perfectly blanched as the commercial article, nor indeed as well grown, but it is unapproached in flavor.

Celery likes cool, moist soil; it will not do well in heavy soils which become sodden. On heavy soils drainage must be provided to carry away surplus moisture from heavy rains; or, if the moisture is supplied by irrigation, the soil must be allowed to dry out periodically and be well cultivated between the periods of copious waterings. During the hot summer months the young plants do not make very much growth, but if properly set in rich soil (or humus) they will develop ready to make a rapid growth as soon as the cool fall weather sets in. In setting out the rows of celery six feet or more will be ample earth available for banking up to the stalks in the fall. My own plan is to have the celery rows about eight to nine feet apart and plant two rows of bush beans or other quick-growing crop between the celery rows, as these will be out of the way before the celery needs high banking.

To prepare the row for planting, I run a small one-horse plow both ways in the furrow, to get a broad trench or gutter as deep in the soil (not in the subsoil, however) as possible. Then I put in a 2-inch layer of well-rotted stable manure, poultry droppings or compost—in fact, anything that I have at hand. After putting in the fine manure, I take a large piece of the manure, sometimes using the wheel hoe to mix it more thoroughly especially in the case of the commercial fertilizers. This leaves a broad, shallow trench with a bed of fine earth and manure in which to set the plants. In small gardens where the horse power cannot be used the necessary trench should be dug out with a spade making it a foot wide and a foot deep.

If you have not grown the plants yourself and do not have them already on hand, they may be purchased from the seedsmen or from the local florist.

Pot-grown plants are the best because it is not necessary to wait for a rain when the trenches are ready for the plants, as they can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, but unfortunately they can seldom be bought. The young celery plants are usually grown in flats or boxes. When buying get a whole flat, if possible, and do not remove the plants from it until you are ready to set them in the ground, because then the plants get little or no check.

When they have been raised in a seedbed or in flats, they have to be transplanted in the ordinary way, wait until late in the afternoon or for a dull day to set them in the rows. Before lifting water the bed thoroughly and dig well under the plants so as to get as many roots as possible. If they have a large single root, cut off the bottom of the roots and then cut a porcupine at the tops or leaves, then with a pointed stick or trowel set carefully in a straight row eight inches apart, pressing the soil firmly about the roots and when finished give the plants a good watering.

As soon as the plants have recovered from the transplanting and started to make roots again, begin cultivation, and for this I use a small garden rake, lightly stirring the surface soil about the plants every few days. This prevents weeds from starting and keeps the soil from becoming crusted or hard after waterings, and induces a rapid growth, which prevents the plants from starting prematurely to seed as sometimes occurs when the growth in any way becomes stunted or checked.

Blanching the Stalks.

I have tried many of the so-called easy ways to blanch the crop, but have settled down to the old way of banking up the stalks with soil, as it gives the most satisfactory results, and, to my thinking, is the best flavor. When the plants have made stalks eight inches or more in height (or length), it is time to begin the banking. The growth at this early stage is apt to be somewhat spreading in character. Run a hand plow two or three inches on both sides of the rows, then get down on your hands and knees, astride the stalks of the first plant, pull off the smaller ones on the outside, also any broken or diseased stalks and hold the plant closely together in an upright position. With the other hand draw up the loose earth from the sides and pack it gently between the stalks to hold them closely together in a stiff, erect position. Then advance slightly along the row and treat the next plant in the same way. In about a week or ten days they

will be ready for the next step. Run the cultivator or wheel-hoe along the row several times as closely as possible without disturbing the first banking, until there is a good supply of fine, loose soil, which can be thrown toward the row with the plow. As the plants are held erect by the first banking, the loose earth can be drawn up around the stalks with a hoe until only the leaves show above the earth. This banking must be repeated at intervals as the plants increase in height, and only when the earth is dry enough to crumble easily under the hand or rake, for if wet, sticky soil is used for banking, it will discolor or rot the stalks.

When banking the celery, it is important to see that the stalks in each bunch are gathered closely together and that the loose earth does not fall in between the stalks, and consequently the stalks must be packed together before drawing the earth to them; but if the banking is done at frequent intervals as the plants increase in growth, this may be reduced to a minimum after the first "hand-lining."

In October, when the plants have reached their full height, it is time for the final banking and for this it is best to have a man or boy stand astride the row, holding in his hands two plants closely at the tops while you shovel up the loose earth, leaving only the tops of the leaves exposed. The operation is most quickly performed by three workers, one to gather and hold them, moving backward along the row, and one on each side of the row to shovel up the loose earth and pack it in place with the back of the shovel. The stalks must be made as high as the stalks and from four to six inches wide at the top on each side of the row, so as to retain its place during heavy rains and to protect the stalks from the first hard frosts.

Insects and Diseases.

The only insect enemy of celery is a very large green worm with gold or white spots on his back, which feeds on the young stalks and leaves. These are few in number and can easily be dislodged with a small stick and crushed with the foot. Do not handle these worms, as they have the reputation of being poisonous, of being poisonous to handle, but at any rate they do emit a very offensive odor.

The chief difficulty to contend with is the so-called blight, which attacks the foliage when cool showers are succeeded by hot sunshine. Spraying frequently with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture is a preventive but in my own work I encourage the plants to make a strong growth as possible, put off earthing up or banking until young healthy growth starts vigorously in the fall and pull off the affected leaves and stalks. Some years ago when the celery blight was exceptionally bad, I had under observation a European variety called the Arrezzo, which seemed to be practically blight-proof, a quick grower and of good quality for an early variety, but have not since seen or heard anything of it. The blight is most prevalent on, and does the most damage to, the early, self-blanching sorts.

Another drawback in growing celery is the trouble commonly known as hollow stalks. From long observation I think this is due to a checked or slow growth during the hot summer months, for if you take up a large plant of celery late in the fall and cut through the stalks just above the roots, it frequently happens that while the outer stalks are hollow and thin-walled, the centre stalks, which have grown more quickly during cool weather, are crisp and solid. My own idea is that the stalks which grow during the summer have a comparatively small amount of tissue, and when growth starts more rapidly in the fall, the cells are partly matured and cannot respond to the increased growth, and the outer walls of the stalk pull apart and leave a dry, hollow centre space. To avoid this, get a well selected strain of seed when starting the plants and keep them growing as rapidly as possible from seed to finish. Not long ago I had an opportunity to examine the growth of wild celery along the banks of a running stream and found that the stalks which grew on the banks of the stream where the soil was constantly moist, where uniformly solid; whereas those growing higher up on the bank, where the soil was drier, were hollow.

Keeping the Celery for Winter.

No attempt should be made to store the early varieties of celery such as White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching; use these directly from the row where they are grown. Where a good supply of litter can be had, it is an excellent plan to winter all the celery in the rows where it is grown, making broad banks of earth on the sides of the rows and covering these deeply with straw or leaves from the woods when the ground freezes; and later covering the litter with corn-fodder or evergreen branches. If this is not practicable, select a well-drained lot and dig out a trench one foot deep and one foot wide. Dig the plants carefully with the roots attached and set them closely together in the trench, packing fine soil about the roots; then bank up so as to shed the rains. Cover the trench with wide boards, nailed together to form a A-shaped roof this in turn is covered with straw or litter.

When the weather becomes settled and cold, add still further protection in the form of straw, litter or corn-fodder, which will prevent the celery from becoming frozen and the litter can be easily removed when you want to get at the celery. Where there is a hotbed out of use in the garden this can be dug out and filled with closely packed celery as the trench method, to be covered with the glass sash. This permits giving the celery air when the weather is warm, but there must be an ample supply of litter to bank around and cover the box or bed during very cold weather. Do not leave the stalks standing in the season for if the tops are badly frozen and lie down on the banks of earth used for banking, they will not recover, and half the attractiveness in qualities are lost.

Another point to be kept in mind is that the blanching of the stalks should be nearly completed before it is stored, as the stalks only whiten while they are growing, and if put away when of a deep green tint only the young stalks in the centre of the plant will be blanched when you come to take them out.

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Celery may also be planted or stored in such a manner as to make a cool cellar, using wide boards to make a box-like enclosure which will hold the stalks erect and keep the light from them, but in cellar storage never allow the roots to become dry and the stalks wilted and tough. Water may be supplied by putting a short piece of hose down between the stalks so that the water will reach the roots only and not wet the stalks. A large funnel in the upper end of the hose adds to the effectiveness of this simple apparatus.

Growing Celery from Seed.

The seed germinates rather slowly and in the open ground must be sown early in the spring (about April 1st) while the soil is still cool and moist, if the weather should be warm and the soil dry, the seedbed must be covered with a light mulch of straw or with mats and papers until the young plants appear. Straw makes the best mulch as it lets the air through to the soil. When mats or papers are used, they should be taken off in the evening and replaced in the morning.

The light rich soil of a hotbed or coldframe which has been used for starting early garden plants makes an excellent seedbed for starting celery plants. Sow the seed thinly in rows four to six inches apart so that it may be worked or stirred at frequent intervals, and covered with one-quarter of an inch of fine light soil. Where only a limited number of plants are required, it is best to transplant them to another bed as soon as they are large enough to handle setting the plants two inches apart each way. This transplanting gives a dense mat of small fibrous roots and a short stocky growth of leaves which will make the most satisfactory growth when planted in the garden or field. Commercial plants are grown without transplanting, the seedlings being thinned out to stand half an inch apart in the row, and occasionally the tops sheared to induce a stocky growth, but these plants have a large, straight tap-root and very few of the small fibrous roots, and will not give

as good results when set in the row as those which have an abundance of fibrous roots which have developed by transplanting the small seedlings. My own method is to sow the seed in shallow boxes or flats in a cool greenhouse, and as soon as the seedlings are large enough, pot them singly in 2-inch pots. This permits of frequent waterings and gives thorough drainage, so that by July I have good plants with balls of fine roots which can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, irrespective of rains or other conditions. Where only a few hundred plants are grown for a home supply, I think a trial of this plan of potting the young plants will be found most satisfactory.

Early Varieties of Celery.

The White Plume is the earliest and most easily grown celery for the home garden. With rich soil, ample moisture and good cultivation, the plants may be grown to reach a height (or length) of eighteen inches or more with a diameter of four inches, making a close bunch of broad, thick stalks. During the season of growth the stalks and leaves are a dark green but late in the fall the young growth in the centre of the plant becomes snowy white, both in stalk and leaf, and where properly banked, the entire stalk is quickly blanched to a pure paper whiteness. The blanched stalks are crisp and brittle and free from stringiness when properly grown but have a rather strong walnut flavor early in the season. This distinct flavor becomes less noticeable later in the season. White Plume has very poor keeping quality and does not make a satisfactory shipper; consequently, it is only grown for home use or local markets. Seedsmen now offer a number of improved or selected strains of White Plume, such as Snow White, Silver Self-Blanching, Perfect White Plume, etc., but these are hardly satisfactory. The best stocks of White Plume, however, in purchasing seeds of these improved strains, you get the benefit of the most carefully selected seed and have a much better assurance of getting a satisfactory return for your labor in growing the crop.

Golden Self-Blanching is pre-eminent for the market or home garden; it grows quickly, is easily blanched, and makes a large bunch of short, broad, heavily ribbed stalks of a light golden or creamy tint; is crisp, brittle, and of excellent flavor when freshly dug, but rather soft if kept out of ground for any length of time. Under the most favorable conditions it can be kept in good condition until the middle of January. Well grown plants of this variety run twelve to eighteen inches in height and from three to four inches in diameter. In the natural growth, the leaves are of a light green tint, but when earthed have a rich, creamy, or golden tint, and when it is shipped long distances in dark casks, as in the early shipments from California and Florida, the leaves have the same light golden tint. In the very best strains of this celery, there is always a small percentage of plants, say from three to five in a hundred, with dark green stalks and leaves. This is apparently necessary to the vigor of the variety, for if they are entirely bred or selected out, the strain of seed becomes weakened, the growth smaller and the crop more apt to have hollow stalks.

The best seed of Golden Self-Blanching is French grown; and is offered by leading seedsmen at a slightly increased cost over the American grown seed, but as a small quantity of seed produces many plants, the slight increase of cost of the best seed can hardly be considered in comparison with the value of the crop, and the labor required to produce it.

There is a large number of the late, or winter varieties of celery; those of recent introduction being of dwarf or more stocky growth, with wider or broader stalks, the leaves lighter green and the stalks can be more easily blanched than those of the older sorts. These new forms are so much more easily grown and so much more desirable in every way that I would advise their planting to the exclusion of the older, taller growing and more slender stalked varieties.

The first of this type to come into general cultivation was Giant Pascal, said to have been established by a selection from the dark green sports or reversions appearing in Golden Self-Blanching. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth, without being too tall, and when nicely blanched, the broad, strongly ribbed stalks are crisp and brittle and of a most delightful flavor. I consider it the best winter celery, but it is too brittle for shipment, and does not keep well unless stored in a well drained soil. The most recent of this new dwarf stocky type and the most popular in the vicinity of Philadelphia, is Winter Queen, which resembles Giant Pascal in growth and stalk, but is of a lighter green more easily blanched and an excellent keeper.

Other new varieties of the same general type as the two preceding are Evans' Triumph, Cremona, Pin-de-Siecle and Schumacher, all of which have been developed by selection to an especial type by market gardeners who make a specialty of growing celery of quality and all of which quite closely resemble each other as compared with either the early self-blanching type or the tall slender stalked older varieties. Some of these late varieties are described in the catalogues as blanching to a golden tint, but in my opinion this is very largely a matter of the degree to which the blanching process is carried, as the stalks which show a golden or creamy tint when first blanched generally turn white if the blanching is continued. In the older varieties, some of which produce very tall stalks and involve much labor in banking to get them

properly blanched, Boston Market was the most distinct, as in this variety the large central cluster of stalks is surrounded by a number of small side shoots or offsets, giving several small hearts or centres to each plant, but I do not know of any seedsmen who could now supply a straight stock of this type. It was a very popular variety before the introduction of the newer varieties which have the dwarf habit and thicker stalks.

One of the very best of the older varieties is offered under the name of New Rose, but it has been cultivated for so many years that the title "new" might justly be discarded. It is a handy grower, and branches to a rich yellowish tint with the pink lines along the ribs.

The New Rose is chiefly desirable for its excellent flavor and for its good keeping qualities, but the stalks are taller and more slender than those of the Golden Rose, and it requires a longer season for growth and is much more difficult to blanch.

It is quite likely that when a good keeping late red celery, with large, broad, heavily ribbed stalks, of stocky growth like the Giant Pascal and Winter Queen—is developed, this last named variety as well as the old green-stalked late varieties will disappear.—E. D. Darlington in Garden Magazine.

ASPARAGUS FOR GARDEN

Asparagus is one of the best vegetables for the amateur's home garden. It is perfectly hardy, never fails to produce a crop, is one of the very first vegetables ready for spring and yields through June. It grows on any ordinary soil, but is surprisingly improved by high cultivation and heavy dressings of rich manure. The crop is the earliest on sandy loam. It is not suited to land which is very wet.

There are two methods of starting a bed of asparagus, either from seed or from roots one or two years old. A good one-year-old root is very little different in appearance from a two-

year-old one, but very different in productiveness, so don't look for bargain sales when buying. If you use the former method start with good seed, make the bed of the desired dimensions, fork it quite deep work in a plentiful amount of fine, well-rotted manure, be sure the earth is made fine and friable, and, above all, see to it that it is well drained. Then sow the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, and bury them one inch and a half deep. Do not sow too thickly, for the plants must not stand, after thinning, closer together than three inches. It is a seed of slow germination, so it is well to plant radish seed in the same row—they will mark the row so that weeding can be done break the surface of the soil to prevent baking, and give you a crop of radishes as a sort of extra dividend. Take good care of the young plants, keeping them free of weeds and the soil loose and mellow. In the fall when the feathery leaves have turned yellow brown, cut the stalks off at the ground, dig up the bed to a depth of three inches, whiten the ground with salt, and put over the entire surface four to six inches of fresh, loose, sterile refuse, filled with straw.

The following spring rake up the coarsest of this manure and dig the balance under. The young shoots appear early and if you have never seen them before, you will have to look closely for them. Asparagus may be forced, by lifting the roots carefully in the fall and placing them in a hotbed, or greenhouse. The roots should be covered, first lightly, then more heavily, until a depth of four to six inches has been obtained, using for this covering either well-rotted manure, or old tan bark.

Spring is by far the best time to make a new bed from roots. Do it any time from now till the end of June. They should be set in rows, the top of the stalks or buds upon the roots, six inches below the surrounding level. It is well to dig trenches for the roots, and to put in drainage, if the natural drainage is not good, then some well-rotted manure, a little bone-meal or complete fertilizer, and a layer of well-powdered oam. Mix all thoroughly, set the roots on this foundation, and fill the trench.

The cultivation of the roots is exactly the same as for seed-grown plants, only you do not need to sow radish seed, as the shoots are all ready to push up out of the ground. The three best-known and more generally cultivated varieties for table use are Conover's Colossal, Moore's and Palmetto. The first produces large, white stalks, the last smaller,

green stalks. We prefer the Palmetto. It is best not to cut any heads the first year. The second year cut lightly. In the next, or second cutting season, cut every day up to June, allowing none to run up into stalk. The following year lengthen the cutting season, so that the harvest time may be a little longer, and increase each year until the season extends to eight weeks. After this period is reached, start over again, and the following year cut comparatively lightly, progressing in like proportion each succeeding year. This gives the roots a chance to recuperate if you have two small beds, cut heavily in alternate years.

After you have ceased cutting, work over the ground a little and give the plants some food, for it is from this time and throughout the rest of the summer that the roots are storing strength for the coming season's crop. Liquid manure or nitrate of soda, one ounce in three gallons of water, is particularly beneficial during the autumn, as well as during the growing season, and most satisfactory returns are certain.

Asparagus enemies are rust, root-rot and beetles. Rust comes on this plant as it does on beans. Brown specks appear on the leaf shriveled up and turns yellow. If rust appears, a fact you will soon remark, cut off all affected branches close to the ground and burn them at once. Early in the autumn do not fail to burn all the branches, so that this disease may not spread. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green after cutting has ceased for the season may help somewhat and certainly cannot do any harm.

There are two beetles that feed upon this plant. One is known as the asparagus beetle, the other the twelve spotted beetle. They both feed on this plant alone.—Francis Hope.

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practically unbreakable, can be made by using a welded fabric known as Pittsburgh fence in place of the netting. It is desirable, where several boxes are needed, to arrange molds so that more than one box can be made at a time, thereby expediting the operation and concentrating the labor item.

For a 5-foot box, ten inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top and eight inches high, the cost was:

2 ft. wire poultry netting 6 ft.	
wide at \$3.00 per 100 ft.	\$0.26
12 in. bl. cement at \$2.50	0.22
12 in. yard sand at \$1.50	0.14
1/4 day's time at \$1.50	0.38
	\$0.80

The only tools used were wire cutters, hammer and trowel.



A SWEEP

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A GOOD HOUSEPLANT

The Clivia is an evergreen, bulbous plant which is admirably adapted to house culture. It does not, as a rule, need repotting more often than once in two or three years. It may be done just after the plants have flowered (March to June), and before growth commences. Years when repotting is not done remove an inch or two of the top soil, replacing it with fresh soil. As the plants are seldom repotted it is a decided advantage to add to each bushel of soil about one-half pint of bone meal and two quarts of finely broken charcoal.

THE COMMON FOXGLOVE

The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) is most effective when grown in masses, backed by shrubbery. It is the most easily grown biennial. Seeds sown in July will bloom the following May or June. The plants produce many seeds which self-sow as soon as ripe and the young plants will bloom the following summer without further care. A 4-inch mulch of leaves from a hardwood tree will help to keep the plants in good condition during winter.

GARDEN AND FORESTRY

Tie Up the Dahlias.

Use the hoe freely about the dahlia plants at this season of the year and tie the tops of the stalks firmly driven into the ground. This is necessary in order to prevent the tops from being broken with the winds. Use quite a long stake as the plants will yet grow to be a good deal taller. It is better to have dahlias on only a few stalks—some advocate only one—so cut off all the young stalks that may have started late in the season.

Kerosene Emulsion.

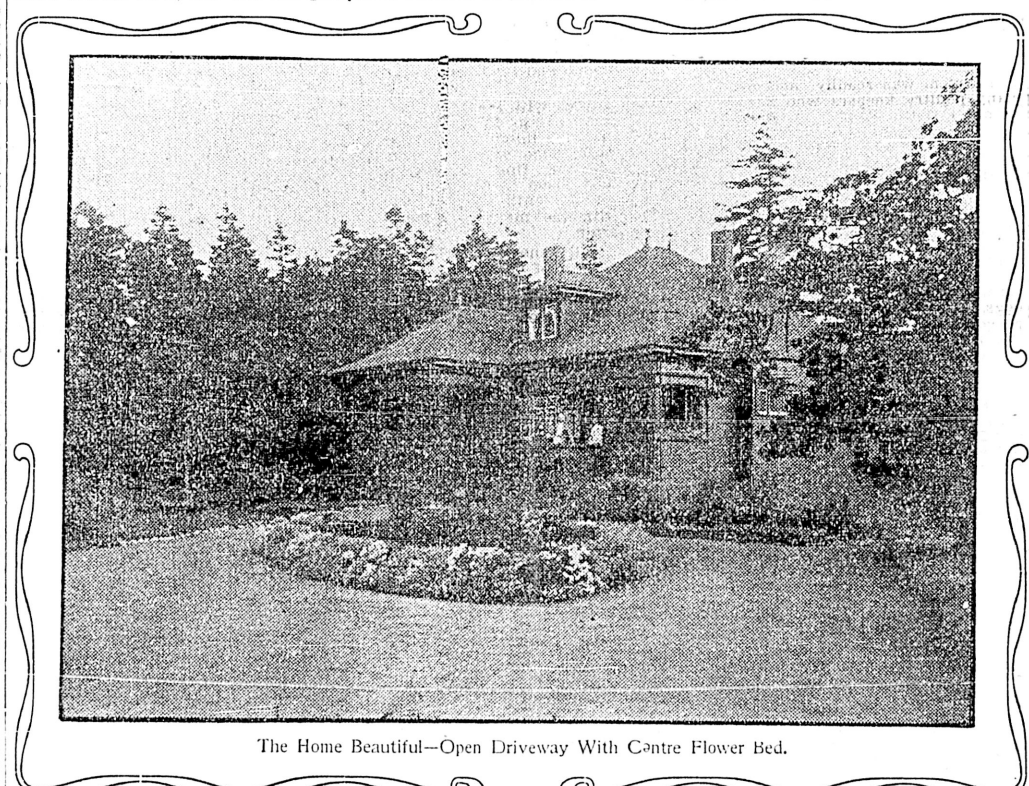
One of the "stand-by" preparations for the destruction of many forms of insects is kerosene emulsion. It has the advantage of being easily made from materials that are ready to hand, and of being non-poisonous. This preparation may be used to kill cabbage worms and most other insects that have soft bodies, including plant lice, red spiders, etc. It will destroy many forms of insects that suck their food from plants, and, therefore, would not be killed by Paris green, hellebore, or other poisons. The recipe is as follows: Hard, soft, or whale oil soap, half-pound; boiling soft water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water; add the kerosene, and churn briskly for five to fifteen minutes. This preparation may be kept for some time. Dilute with water from four to ten times the amount of water before applying. May be applied with a spray pump, or even a watering can may be used.

The housewife will want a few small tender beets for pickling, and if you have a little strip of well fertilized soil, there is still time to sow and raise nice little beets before frost. The richer the soil, the faster they will grow, and the more tender and juicy they will be.

Early in the spring we advised sowing Swiss chard, a plant of the beet family which grows tops rather than roots, and using it all summer for "greens." If you have sown a row of this, you will find that if you mow the tops down to within three inches of the ground as soon as they grow the amount of water they will have a nice new growth that will be green and tender until it freezes up.

We have had enquiries as to the cure for the ordinary currant worm, which eats the foliage from currant and gooseberry bushes. The treatment is to spray the bushes with hellebore and water, one ounce of hellebore in three gallons of water. This should be applied at a time when there will not likely be a rain within a day or two to wash it off. The hellebore is not as energetic as Paris green and other arsenical poisons, and may be used on any plant to within a short time before the edible portions of the plant mature.

Our forests, like our farms, are fundamental. They are not only objects of industry in themselves, furnishing investment for capital and employment for labor, and yielding products of immense value; but they bear a peculiar relation to many other industries, a relation that is fundamental. Without a supply of logs our saw mills must discontinue business, without lumber our planing mills, box factories, and wood-working industries generally must disappear. Without the products of the woodworking industries, other branches of industry must be crippled. And so on, until all manufactures and all occupations are affected. Forests are not only important to commerce and industry, but their presence exercises a benign influence on soil and climate. They tend to soften the asperities of a harsh climate; they aid in the conservation of moisture, and they check erosion. Moreover, they appeal to the aesthetic side of our nature. For these different reasons the forests deserve to be most carefully guarded by the government, as a great national asset.



The Home Beautiful—Open Driveway With Centre Flower Bed.

THE POULTRYMAN

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS

In breeding standard poultry no one can hope to succeed without good stock. Most people begin with inferior stock or eggs because it is cheap. Good birds are seldom sold at prices the average beginner is willing to pay. Many a person thinks that he has fine stock and advertises it as such when he has perhaps got his start with some eggs that cost him \$1.50 per setting. Such stock is worth what it cost and is vastly better than "scrubs," but let not the owner think he has really fine stock.

If you would raise really fine stock buy birds or eggs from a responsible breeder and expect to pay a good price. If he buys birds it is better to get a trio of good ones than a pen of sorry ones. If he buys eggs, set them under a hen that is gentle and free from lice and scaly legs. When the chicks are out let them stay in the nest as long as the hen will let them, then remove them to a large box lined on the side with open end to the south. Cover the open end with wire netting so chicks can't get out and will have plenty of light and air. Put a little straw or hay in the box, but not too much. Do not feed them until they are at least 3 hours old, then sparingly for three or four days. I use a prepared chick feed, and I suppose any of the special chick feeds would do as well. If I do not have this chick feed, I use millet seed mixed with corn bread crumbs. Give plenty of clean water and grit. When they are a week old I let them out in good weather and soon begin feeding them a few grains of wheat. This I increase until by the time they are three weeks old I am feeding mostly wheat and bread crumbs. After they are a week old I feed green stuff and let them run on such pasture as I have, and I always manage to have a patch of wheat, rye, barley or oats better to have all sown together. Feed them three times daily until a month old, then once a day. They will be all well when they have good pasture to run on through the day. It is better to give some kind of animal food after they are two or three weeks old, though many a fine bird is raised without it where they have free range and not too many birds on the range.

The Barred Plymouth Rock pullet that won second for me at the Texas State Fair, 1906, had very little animal food, except such as she picked up on the range. Though I believe she would have been even a better bird if she had had a little beet scrap or other animal food two or three times a week. Perhaps she would have won first instead of second.

It is this little difference that the breeder should strive to obtain, for it is worth a great deal more to win first than it is to win second, though there may be only a very small fraction of a point difference in the birds. Then the beginner should not let him raise too many birds until he has had some experience and find at last that he has a number of the second class birds that are not worth as much as a few first class ones would be.

If the beginner will get the best of stock or eggs to start with, and these are Barred Plymouth Rocks, and give proper attention to the raising of them, there is no reason why he should fail to win at the shows. And if he will let the public know what he has he will be able to sell all the good stock that he can raise at a good price. Other breeds may be as good, but as my experience has been with Barred Plymouth Rocks, I know it is easy to succeed with them. I breed only the best and find the demand for good birds is greater than I can supply.

GET RID OF CULLS

This is an old subject, but one that should receive very careful attention about this time of year. Unfortunately it is overlooked by many fanciers, and a visit to their next spring will still find a lot of stock that should have went to the butcher in the fall. There are several reasons why the culling is neglected. First, the birds are disposed of now there is no danger of their finding their way into some breeder's yards or into our own. Feed is high at present, and close culling reduces the feed bill. Then more room is needed for the better care and management of the choicest specimens. A flock that has been carefully culled for many years and no undesirable specimens used in the breeding pen, may well improve in general quality. The best specimens may not be any higher or lay many more eggs than the general average. All birds, and breeding stock from such a flock is more valuable than from the carelessly culled flocks. This will apply to farm and market flocks as well as to those of the fancier.

OLD AND NEW BREEDS

This is the day of new breeds, and the amateur breeder is very likely to be caught in the whirl and perhaps to his loss. I do not mean by this that any of the new breeds are unworthy, but it takes more skill and experience to handle a new breed successfully than to handle an old one. A beginner should not let that reason my advice to him. A breeder usually is to select some of the old and tried breeds until they have gained some experience. Some will ask why begin with an old breed? For this reason: Most, if not all, of the new varieties breed but a very small per cent of first class birds, having a large number of culls to be disposed of. To dispose of them for anything but market flocks is a hard matter if the breeder is a beginner, while an old breeder would have little trouble in getting rid of them as farm stock at a price. Again, the beginner is after perfection and high scores, and these are not usually found in new breeds. It takes time and skillful breeding to breed any variety to a

high state of perfection, and it takes skill and lots of patience to breed a new variety so as to reach high scores and win in strong competition, and unless the new breeder can win a share of the prizes he often becomes discouraged and falls by the wayside. Judging by some of our poultry shows, it would seem as if some of the very best breeds were being thrown aside in the scramble for new breeds. Take for example the Dark Brahma, the Partridge, the Silver Wyandotte, Hamburg, and even the lordly Light Brahma. At many of our smaller shows there is only a sprinkling and sometimes none of these varieties. Perhaps if I had not bred Brown Leghorns, I would take up some of these breeds, but the breeder who has a good flock of Brown Leghorns usually finds in them all that it is possible to get out of any breed of poultry—pleasure and profit, and while other varieties and breeds may come and go, this variety quietly plods along and always makes good.

PRESERVING EGGS

Water-glass is silicate of soda and comes in dry or liquid form. It is better to buy it in the liquid state. It can be bought at from 60 to 80 cents per gallon, depending on the drug store you buy it from and also on the quantity you purchase. The directions for use are: Use pure water, that has been thoroughly distilled and cooled. To each quart of water-glass use ten quarts of water, or if in gallons, ten gallons of water to one gallon of water-glass. Pack the eggs in a jar and pour the solution over them. The solution may be prepared by placing a jar and fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but care must be taken that all the eggs should be covered with the solution at all times. Keep the jars in a cool place, with covers over them, to prevent evaporation. A cool cellar is a good place in which to keep the eggs. The eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate will be deposited at the bottom of the jars and the eggs will not be properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing or by so doing you will injure their keeping qualities. For eggs that have perfectly fresh eggs, for eggs that have almost become stale can not be preserved by this or any other method, and one stale egg will spoil the whole batch. Barrels or galvanized tubs can be used, provided they are perfectly clean, for any odor that may be in a barrel is liable to be communicated to the eggs.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

The domestic fowl has in all ages been one of the means of supplying the household with the necessities of life. In the early stages the matter of breeds and the excellency of standard is one of more or less conjecture, although many of the Latin and Mediterranean breeds were noted for their excellence, though perhaps not so well developed as the varieties classed in the show-room of today. That the ancient poultrymen had acquired a large amount of scientific knowledge is found in the early histories of the Egyptians and Chinese, who incubated eggs in large numbers artificially in "hatching ovens," having capacities ranging from 1,500 to 150,000.

These large ovens presumably were built of brick, and the attendants walked about the eggs, hatching continually day after day and sold to customers in all parts of the country and delivered by "runners," no doubt very much on the same principle as the "day old" chicks are being shipped to all parts of the country at the present time.

It might be that the question of regulation, relative humidity, and the many matters under investigation by our experimenters of today, were solved. If so, the secrets were confined strictly to the hands of the art and in the succeeding generations, as no records of the results reached the European or American continents. For 2,000 years, with those not familiar with the art of artificial incubation, the fowl have been reared in the natural way. Within the last twenty years poultry products have come into demand commercially in the markets of the world, and inventors were soon at work, with the result that hundreds of thousands of incubators are in operation today throughout the civilized world.

With the increased demand for poultry products, governments and agricultural colleges have undertaken to assist the industry by appointing practical men to investigate and experiment with the results that, during the last decade, but special attention has been given to the development of the different breeds. This has been due largely to the efforts of the American Poultry Association, representing the pure-bred breeders of the world, who from time to time have revised the standard, until at present a very high standard of excellence is the aim of all who are trying to produce winners in the show room. While the Standard recognizes a large number of profitable breeds, it is strictly for strictly commercial purposes, the varieties termed "utility breeds" are to be recommended, owing to their being capable of producing a superior quality and a greater quantity of meat. It is also possible to make some of these breeds lay more eggs than the average of other varieties. This statement may not be accepted by those who favor the Mediterranean varieties, but in the four large egg-laying contests conducted under the management of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, of New South Wales, the greatest number of eggs laid in the different contests were credited to Orpingtons, Wyandottes, and Leghorns respectively.

A generation ago little or no attempt was made to secure eggs in winter, because it was considered almost an impossibility to make hens lay during the cold weather of the winter months. The supply of eggs for winter consumption depended entirely on preserved eggs, and the demand was much less than today, even at the high prices that are now being paid for strictly fresh eggs during the winter months. Of late years live stock men of the

Dominion have made excellent progress in the improvement of their herds by paying special attention to the selection of the most prolific keepers, believing that the principles of these laws would apply to their flocks as well, have not been slow in putting the principles into practice.

Much has been accomplished in improving the productiveness of the hen by the introduction of trap nests, the means of selecting the most prolific layers, from which to breed. The use of the trap nest has had a very favorable influence on the increased average of eggs laid, and at the same time has been a means by which the poultry keeper could study each individual member of the flock and make accurate selection in mating his breeding pairs. The educational work being done along this line is not only reasonable, but practical, and the inquiries of today from the practical poultryman for eggs for hatching to improve their flock is not so much for eggs for hatching to improve their flock is not so much for eggs that will produce winners in the show room as eggs from "laying strains." With the increasing demand for laying strains, the wise poultryman, who is catering to this trade, will give special attention to strain building for egg production.

It is well within the memory of the writer that there was practically no market for dressed poultry, and the merchant in exchanging for goods was forced to allow a very low price as his market, for the poultry market was largely a local one, and he often had to sell at a sacrifice or the poultryman would not have been able to get the old storage facilities that we have today. Conditions, however, changed, and there was a demand for poultry, but the small price offered was not an inducement to the producer to improve the quality, and poultry of an inferior quality continued to reach the market.

By way of encouraging a better quality of dressed poultry, Prof. Robertson, when live stock commissioner, introduced the crate feeding system in regard to the more advanced poultry districts of England and France, and established demonstration fattening stations in the older provinces. The system was readily accepted by many poultry keepers who desired to supply a better quality of poultry to the markets, and with the better quality correspondingly better prices were offered until we have at present a poultry market for a kind of poultry products of a superior quality.

With the government and colleges giving their assistance and the support of the poultry industry the wise ones shook their heads and said that the country would, in a short time, be flooded with poultry and eggs, and the prices lower than those prevailing. The unlimited markets of the British Isles were referred to as an outlet for the surplus products. The Dominion government undertook to develop that market by exporting quantities of the poultry fattened at their fattening stations, and also supplied, by way of education, assistance to the dealers who were desirous of securing a place on the British markets for their poultry products. In reviewing the situation today we find that the export trade has fallen off, and entirely; that the home demand has increased to such proportions that we are unable to supply our own requirements; that instead of a decrease in prices, poultry and eggs of a better quality are now fully 30 per cent higher throughout the year than they were ten years ago.

According to statistics we find the industry in a most flourishing condition. Large sums of money are annually being invested, the most advanced methods adopted, and the supply of eggs is greatly increased. With the more careful attention given to poultry keeping by the hundreds and thousands directly interested, there need not be the slightest fear of a reaction from a commercial standpoint. Because of the wonderful increase and rapid growth of the commercial and manufacturing industries and the large number of persons employed, the continuous increasing demand for all industries, the development of public works, of the lumber industry of the coast, of silver, and other mineral wealth of our Dominion, the rapidly increasing population of our cities, towns, villages and rural districts, better financial conditions exist, and people today have greater spending powers and there is a greater demand for poultry products, which are really entering more largely into the foods consumed by all classes.

While we have not yet reached perfection in the art of poultry keeping, sufficient advancement has been made that those who desire to undertake the work for either pleasure or profit are able to secure sufficient knowledge to make it a financial success. With the increased demand for poultry and eggs that is bound to follow, it should appeal to all interested in poultry, particularly the farmer, to become manufacturers, in a sense, of poultry and eggs by feeding more of the products of the farm, sending forward to the markets these coarse grains in condensed form which bring a higher price in the market and cost less in transportation.—A. W. Foley, in Northwest Farmer.

REARING THE CHICKENS

After the chickens are hatched it is of the utmost importance that they receive the best of attention, for if they are not given losses will be heavy. Sometimes a hen that steals away her nest comes through the hatching period all right and raises a good flock of chickens without any guidance, but this is not a safe plan. Exceptions can be found to any rule, and the hen that raises a large healthy family without attention is to be congratulated, but her success has been achieved in spite of the lack of attention, not because of it, and these instances are no excuse for neglecting the young chickens. The early stage of the young chickens' life is the most critical, and that is the time when the most valuable pointers in this work are given by R. H. Crosby. Discuss-

ing the handling of young chickens he says: "The chicks should be allowed to remain in the nest until all are perfectly dry and then remove to a coop out of doors, and if the ground be cold and damp, sprinkle some chaff in the coop. Dust the hen again now and be sure and keep her free from lice. The coop should be whitewashed inside and out before putting hen and chicks in it. Build a yard 3 ft. by 6 ft. and don't allow chicks out of this until two weeks old. After this they may be allowed to run at large."

"Now for feeding the chicks. They don't need anything for 24 hours after hatching as nature has supplied enough nourishment in the yolk of the egg to last them a day. For a first feed give them hard boiled egg choppings, cut small and all mixed with bread crumbs and fed sparingly to begin with, a little at a time and five or six times a day. The hen may be given grain as soon as placed in coop, also water. Sprinkle some fine grit, such as sand, in the coop, and then the chicks will have a good set of teeth ready for their first meal of egg and bread. The young chicks should be fed the first week on the above and then a little millet seed may be fed and also a little cracked wheat. Plenty of grit, charcoal and fresh water or sweet skim milk should be kept before them all the time. Green food should be fed daily. Lettuce or onion tops is good for them. After the first two weeks chicks may be allowed to run at large, but should not be let out early in the morning on account of the dew.

"Keep feed hoppers in the yards and fill them up with grit, charcoal and bran. Meat should be given once a week and green bone once or twice after chicks are three weeks old. When chicks are a month or so old they may be given hulled oats, cracked wheat, etc.

"Care should be taken that the coop is kept clean and moved once or twice a week. The hens should be dusted every ten days with insect powder and chicks grazed with hard once a week to keep down the lice. When chicks are six weeks old, the mother hen can be taken away. Be careful and keep chicks dry, for wet coops and damp quarters cause bowel trouble and result in many dead chicks.

"The reader will see that I recommend dry feeding, for I think it is better than too much mash. But the chicks need some soft feed, and one feed a day of fine oatmeal shorts won't hurt them, of course when chicks are a month old you can dispense with the mash and feed only whole grain.

"One of the most important things in the rearing of chicks is cleanliness, both in coops and drinking fountains. Great care should be taken to see that all drinking vessels are clean and only clean, fresh water given the chicks. Water should be changed eight or ten times a day so as to keep it clean and cold and fresh.

"If you will carefully read these instructions, I think you will be able to raise good healthy chicks. Now, in conclusion, let me say that the following hints should be followed closely.

- "1st—Keep chicks and hen free from lice.
- "2nd—Keep them busy scratching, etc.
- "3rd—Keep hen dry.
- "4th—Keep coops clean, whitewash often.
- "5th—Keep fresh water before them all the time, sweet skim milk is also good.
- "6th—Keep grit box full.
- "7th—Feed a little and often.
- "8th—Don't overcrowd chicks in coops after they are weaned.
- "9th—Attention to the little things is the price of success. Keep a good supply of 'stick-to-itiveness' on hand."

POULTRY NOTES

Watch the little chickens for head lice. This is the time of the year when that pest thrives. When the bird is moping around and dragging its wings, it should not be doctored for cholera till the attendant is sure that there are no large lice on it. Three lice can suck more vitality from a little chick than all its food can supply.

When the birds have been fed much poultry bread they are liable to develop a disease known as "mould." While the trouble is very difficult to treat, it will usually yield to a dose of two drops of carbolic acid in ten of castor oil. This should be made into a pill by mixing with a little bran or meal and forced down the bird's throat. Repeat the dose once each alternate day till relief comes. When the disease has become very pronounced, rarely any medicine will effect a cure. Change the feed to clean, bright grain.

The old question of whether cocks should be left with the laying hens after the period of incubation is over, is being argued. There is an argument on both sides of this question. The writer believes that better results are shown when no cock is kept in the pen with the laying birds. He bases his opinion on the fact that where only two or three birds are kept in a pen by themselves they produce more eggs per bird than where a dozen or more are kept with a cock. Of course the number of birds may have something to do with this, but it is also more than probable that the presence of the cock is also responsible for the decreased number of eggs.

One of the best foods for making hens lay is lean meat. When the supply of eggs fall, stop all other foods, and feed lean meat or liver (any cheap meat will answer), and (any cheap meat will answer) anything it will be found superior to anything that can be used. Green bone, containing a large proportion of lean meat, is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone. It will be found cheaper than grain, because it will make eggs. One reason why the hens fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require change, and meat supplies the needful. If the hens are fat, give one ounce of lean meat each day, allowing no other food for a week or two, and watch the results.

AROUND THE FARM

IMPROVING DAIRY HERD

To get the largest profits from his herd the dairyman must study and care for each animal as a distinct individual. The stable must be kept clean, also the animals, utensils, and attendants. The water must be from some source where there is no danger of its being polluted. The ventilation must be such that it will remove all impure air and foul odors. There must be plenty of windows so as to admit an abundance of sunlight.

The Babcock test is used to determine the percentage of butter fat in the milk. Having found the number of pounds of milk produced and the percentage of fat in the milk, it is an easy matter to determine the number of pounds of butter fat produced in a given period. This gives a basis from which to select the profitable cows from the unprofitable ones.

The following is a list with cost of the apparatus required for weighing and testing milk.

1 Spring balance	\$ 2.50
1 Babcock tester, 10 bottles	12.00
17-lb. milk pail20
1 17-cc. Pipet15
1 17-cc. Acid measure15
Total	16.00

A cow cannot produce her maximum unless she has a well-balanced ration. By balanced ration is meant one that contains the nutrients in such proportions as to give the largest milk yield from the smallest amount of feed consumed, above that required for maintenance. The ration must consist of four or five different feeds; this will give it the greatest producing value.

By choosing a good sire and selecting the calves, the standard of the herd can be raised steadily until each cow produces fifty dollars net per year. If it is possible to raise all the heifer calves the best ones can be selected after they are about two years old. Where one is restricted to only a few, the selection must be done while the calves are still young. The wisest thing then is to select those that most resemble the sire, if he is a good one, or those that show the greatest improvement under the best care and treatment.

In this way a herd of good milk producers can be had in a few years, and in many cases a more profitable herd than if of pure-bred stock; and there is more capital invested in improved herd than in inferior cow producing only 25 pounds of butter-fat a year. Prof. Wing was one of the best dairymen of his time, and he kept a good or poor ones as kept. From every point of view a cow that produces the largest returns in the shortest time is the most profitable one. Beginning with an inferior cow producing only 25 pounds of butter-fat a year, a good one can be had in the fourth generation the product was raised to 400 pounds.—E. E. Eldredge.

STICK TO ONE BREED

Whether your stock is Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Brown Swiss, or any other class of cattle, stick to your text, and once having made up your mind, what you want, keep on in that line with a pure bred bull, and you will have a uniform herd of some grade of milkers that will be a better one bred to another herd of the same breed. You can get a reputation in a short time of having a herd of Jerseys, Holstein, Swiss or some other breed of cattle, even if you never had a pure-bred female on the place, providing you have a sire of the same breed for two or three succeeding generations.

Even with the greatest care that can be used in selecting calves there will be disappointment. The best sires are often sacrificed before their real worth is known. On several occasions we would have given many times what a comparatively good bull could be bought for if we could get back some animal that had been sent to the butcher before his real worth as a breeder was known. Of course, this is an unfortunate condition that only time and close observation on the part of the breeder can obviate.—Extract from address of W. E. Jones before Illinois Dairymen's Association.

MANURE AND SOILS

Soils breathe quite as readily as animals, and this breathing is quite as essential to the fertility of the soil as the breath is to the life of the individuals. In other words, in all soils in proper cultivation there is a movement of air both downwards and upwards, and this air is quite as essential to the life of the plant as it is to the life of the animal.

The forces which cause this soil breathing are various. As the pressure of the air upon the surface of the earth is about fourteen pounds to the square inch, it can be readily seen that the spaces between the soil grains that are not filled with water are necessarily filled with air under normal conditions. The weight of the air varies with the changes in temperature of day and night. Hence the pressure varies, which promotes soil breathing.

When the hot sun beats down upon the field so that you can see wavelets of air rising, it necessarily follows that there must be an upward movement from the air in the soil as well. When night comes and the atmosphere cools down, there is correspondingly downward movement.

Then, again, there is a marked difference in the weight of the atmosphere at different periods. Any one who will examine the weather chart will see that the barometer sometimes rises to 30.2, which means that the weight of the air is equal to a column of mercury 30.2 inches deep. At other times it runs down to a little over 29, a difference of 3 per cent in the weight of the atmosphere. This, again, promotes soil breathing.

Then, again, the winds as they smite the earth with the air tend to pro-

mote soil breathing. Drainage also promotes soil breathing, and in the most effective way. When you dig a ditch through a piece of very wet land you find the water rushing from the bottom and from the sides. These lands have not produced good crops of our ordinary grasses simply because the air upon which they depend could not find access to their roots. As the water passes out it leaves air spaces, which are promptly filled by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface, thus supplying the roots of the plants with the life-giving oxygen. When the tile is laid and there is no water in the drain, air necessarily enters, comes in contact with the soil and makes the drainage much more perfect. This accounts for the fact that it is possible to drain land that has very little fall. The pressure of the atmosphere forces the water out into the tile and outwards.

What hinders soil breathings? The most effective hindrance to soil breathing is the formation of a crust on the surface. It does not wholly prevent it, or else plants could not live at all, but it does prevent free soil breathing, and accounts for the delicate condition of plants of any kind when a crust has once been allowed to form upon the surface. This lack of turf is not wholly due to the lack of air, when a crust is formed, and a connection between the water below and the air is complete; hence soils dry out rapidly and plants suffer from a lack of a sufficient supply of both air and water.

If the farmer wishes to have a thrifty growth of any kind of plants he must by every means possible prevent the forming of crusts, not merely by breaking up the crust when it has formed, but by keeping his soil so well supplied with humus that a crust does not form readily.

On the other hand, the dust mulch favors soil breathing as well as the conservation of moisture. This explains why well-cultivated cornfield produces such a remarkable growth, while the poorly cultivated field on the same land produces only from half to two-thirds of a crop. These are some of the simple things which every farmer should understand, and upon which the prosperity of himself and his family depends to a greater extent than he knows.

STABLE AND LIVE STOCK

It is necessary that the cows be given an abundance of shade during the hot season. It is often best to keep them in the darkened stable during the middle of the day, allowing them to run on the pasture or on open during the morning and evening.

There are various preparations which may be used to advantage in preventing flies from tormenting the cows, but perhaps there is no simpler way of making the animals comfortable than by covering them with blankets made of light meal bags. There will be much less work in keeping the horses clean and their coats in good condition if light blankets are used.

If the calf is to be raised, it should be quickly taught to drink milk by dipping the fingers in a dish of milk and thrusting them into the calf's mouth. If a mistake to attempt to teach the calf to drink from a pail, as the pail is so deep that it shuts off the youngster's vision and he becomes frightened. If a shallow dish is used, his eyes are not blinded and he learns to drink much more quickly. Be sure to wipe the milk from his nose and mouth; it may sour and spoil his appetite.

ENEMIES OF POTATO CROP

Affecting the potato crop, there are two insects, two forms of blight, two or more forms of rot, and the fungus disease which causes the tubers to be scabby. In addition to these troubles, there is a condition known as "hollow heart," which is a drying up of the tips and margins of the leaves, and is due to a loss of vigor in the plant on account of hot, dry weather or neglect of the plants. Thorough cultivation, to provide for the soil, and to prevent tip-burn, a large extent.

Insect Enemies. The insects are the well known Colorado potato beetle and the cucumber flea beetle. The former is usually combated by application of Paris green or other insecticides, which destroy the pest by poisoning the foliage which it eats. The cucumber flea beetle is a minute black insect, much though it is conspicuous and generally unrecognized, it does considerable damage in hot, dry summers by eating many small holes through the leaves. Incidentally, the parts of the leaves injured by the flea beetle make suitable lodging places for the spores of the early and possibly, also, the late blight. The best treatment for the flea beetle is Bordeaux mixture combined with Paris green. Bordeaux mixture for potato spraying is made from the following formula: Copper sulphate (blue stone or blue vitriol), 6 pounds; slaked lime, 5 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. For bugs and flea beetles, Paris green should be added to the Bordeaux at the rate of half a pound of the poison for each barrel of the mixture.

The Early Blight. As stated above, there are two distinct forms of blight which affect potatoes. They are known, respectively, as the early and the late blight. The names are somewhat confusing by reason of the fact that early blight which usually makes its appearance early in July, may occur late in the season, as well as early, and may be found active during September. It appears in spots, having concentric rings irregularly over the leaf. The spots gradually enlarge and unite, when they extend to the margin of the leaf, they cause the edge of it to curl up, giving somewhat the same appearance as tip-burn, and finally the whole leaf wither and dry up, followed by the death of the plant in an immature state. Thousands of acres of potatoes die prematurely from early blight without the real cause ever being suspected by the growers. The disease spreads by

means of spores which fall on the leaves, germinate, and penetrate the epidermis and breathing pores. The fungus then permeates the tissues of the plant, and new spores are carried very shortly after the disease has been once established in the plant, it must be prevented. This can be done by keeping the vines coated with Bordeaux mixture from the middle of June until the end of the season, as it is considered a good plan to burn the stems after digging. Just here it may be explained that the reason certain proprietary remedies for potato beetles have seemed to give better results than Paris green, is because they have certain fungicidal property, and protected the vines from blight as well as beetles. The ideal preventive of blight is Bordeaux mixture, and there is no better insecticide than Paris green. By using these in combination the blight is prevented, the beetles are possible, and the plants are saved from blight and rot as well as from bugs and cucumber flea-beetles.

The Late Blight and the Rot.

Though perhaps not so prevalent as early blight, the late blight is an even more serious disease, because it kills much more rapidly, and not only kills the tops, but causes the rotting of the tubers. Although not a new disease, there is an incredible lack of information in the country regarding it. Mr. H. P. Smith, who was appointed by the Ontario government to investigate the potato industry, and to inform us in the whole course of his inquiry, he did not run across one man who had a clear understanding of the nature of and method of treatment for this disease. Erroneous and absurd speculations are rife, some attributed to the blight, others to the rot, and the real fact is that it is a fungus disease, which, according to the opinion of the best authorities, passes the winter in the tubers, is taken to the field in them, and is planted with the tubers. When the blight strikes, it also starts to develop, not unlike the way in which the smut fungus develops in the young grain plants. It grows up through the tissues of the stems, and, during the latter part of July or early in August, it produces on the under sides of the leaves, white, cottony, fuzzy growth, which, in the mass, have a frost-like appearance. These spores make the "rust" stage, which is caused by the leaf tissues drying up where the spores have been feeding upon them, leaving dark brown spots. It is at this stage that the farmer should be warned. The spores, carried rapidly by wind, alight on the foliage of new plants, germinate, develop, and in a very short time destroy the leaves. It spreads so fast that in a few days the tops in a whole field may be infected and destroyed, and the tubers are supposed to take place in two ways. In the first place, it is thought that the disease spreads through the plant, and, by means of the underground stems, reaches the tubers. The second means of infection is in this wise: The fungus is objectionable, being wasteful of soil moisture, and undesirable in other ways.

In Ontario and Quebec, the late blight usually appears between the middle of July and the first of August, though sometimes later. As a rule, the early varieties escape serious infection, but the late varieties, or what is known as "mature late varieties," are the most susceptible. With these conditions myriads of spores germinate. A marked characteristic of the late blight is the strong and disagreeable odor from a potato field where it is at work. As in the case of early blight, the treatment is preventive, rather than remedial. The tops of the vines must be kept coated with the Bordeaux mixture, in order that spores of the disease which fall upon the leaves may be killed ere they can germinate and enter the plant tissues. In the tubers, they are incapable of being reached by any application.

The Cost and Profit of Spraying.

The cost of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture is not large. In comparison with the increase in yield which results from it. The cost per acre of spraying with Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of blight (four applications), is thus itemized by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: Bluestone, 72 lbs., at 6c., \$4.32; spraying four times, horse and two men, 8 hours, at 30c., \$2.40; total, \$6.72.

The expense will be less on large areas with the best application for making and using. Four to six dollars would be the average range of cost.

As it would sometimes be necessary to spray with Paris green for bugs about the time of the first application of Bordeaux, these could be put on together. Therefore the expense of one spraying with Paris green, 60 cents, might be deducted, leaving \$5.52 as the extra cost of applying the Bordeaux. In experiments, at Ottawa, the average increase in yield for three successive years, due to spraying for blight, was 94½ bushels per acre. At 40 cents a bushel, this was \$37.80. Deducting the cost of the spraying, the net profit was \$32.28 per acre. With modern improvements, can be obtained for less than this amount, and the cost would be saved in a single year.

There are one or more forms of bacterial rot which cannot be controlled by spraying, but the rot which is associated with the late blight can be effectively prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and, where any acreage of potatoes is grown, it will pay handsomely to buy a pump and spray regularly for blight. It should be as much a matter of course as the planting of the harvest of the crop.—Farmers' Advocate.

Making Better Policemen—Hints at Convention

Montreal Witness: These extracts from the proceedings of the Police Chiefs' Convention will give an idea of a line of discussion not reported during the meetings:

Chief Harrison (Westmount).—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have not prepared any formal paper. It is one of those things I am hardly able to do, but last year I ventured to submit for your consideration, two or three points which seemed to me useful, and I will try to offer two or three this morning.

Last year I begged to submit that we should try to aim at some standard of efficiency for police departments, and we should try to get some independent inspection thereof. This morning I would like to submit to you that, with the complex system of civilization as we now have it in large cities like Montreal, traffic very heavy, vehicles of sorts and scientific arrangements of poles and wires over house tops and streets, that it requires a greater degree of efficiency on the part of a constable than it ever did before, and it will need all his intelligence to meet the difficulties of street traffic, and all the opportunities of preventing offences, and his being able to report intelligently to his authorities whatsoever he sees which will be useful to them. I have observed in various towns from time to time visited, and by conversation with constables here and there, that there does not seem to be any systematic education of a constable in the local by-laws which he is bound to know, and with the commoner points of the criminal code, such as the vagrancy act and the cruelty to animals act, and some other matters with which he has frequently to deal. Therefore, this morning I wanted to submit, whether your force is large or small—if it is large, the man in charge of district stations—if it is small perhaps the chief constable himself, should be charged with the responsibility of, not spasmodically but regularly reading through and explaining as clearly as he can, the different provisions of such by-laws, varying, as they do, from town to town, with which his constables have to deal. And there should be the invitation to constables to ask questions, for it is useful to the teacher as well as to the learner. I might suggest to the chief constable, that he should understand the provisions of the acts, which I have ventured to name, in order that they may have an intelligent and clear idea of their provisions.

You know that very often at nights, and sometimes in the day, our constables are armed with, and carry, dangerous weapons of defence, as in Montreal. There are difficulties known to so many men in Toronto and other towns, the difficulties of a foreign population who have been bred to notions entirely different from those British have been brought up to, who are ever ready to stab and shoot; and it seems to me we should not arm our constables until they have passed through some efficient instruction in the handling of these weapons, that they should be taught how to use them either for offence or defence, and know the law on the subject.

I am not talking of any particular person or any particular place now.

Sometimes our constables, and perhaps ourselves, are not so careful, as Chief Carpenter the other day, in the manner of addressing citizens, in telephoning, or conversation directly with persons on the street, on matters of business or questions that may happen to be put, the tone of one's voice, something, and the manner of discharging, or dismissing a person with whom you have had a conversation has sometimes much to do in the estimation in which you may be held, and as the character of the force is usually based on the character of the individual person constituting it, it behooves us to be carefully instructed ourselves, and to be very cautious, to those under our authority, that they should be as well as considerate in any communications they may have to make; and it seems to me a topographical knowledge of the district in which a man is located is a very important thing. And we should repeat those military exercises which have to do with matters of courtesy, such as saluting, and modes of address.

I might give an instance, in which, some time ago, I had occasion to go in a town the location of a particular bank. I did not know where it was, and the constable sent me a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile to the bank for which I had asked him, but I was not there, and I was told by somebody suggested I go and get a directory and look it up, and I found that the particular bank which I was looking for was inside the stone wall against which the constable's back was reared, when I asked him the question, "Some little time ago I was observing a lady, who was seated in a very fine carriage, with liveried attendants, asking a question from a constable, and it seemed to me that in talking to somebody, either of a distinguished social position, or one of a person of standing in social, military or civic circles, he might have raised his hat or saluted on addressing or leaving them, and two or three times he said in my hearing, 'What is that?' 'What is that?' 'What did you say?' It seems to me we should carry on a business system of regular instruction in such military exercises as may help in matters of conference with citizens generally, and I am sure this would create a good impression.

The next thing I would suggest to the chief constable is this: It might apply to Montreal, but it does not apply to Toronto.

On our wharves and busy corners, near large manufacturing establishments, where street traffic is heavy, if all the constables in those neighborhoods had been fairly well instructed in first aid to the sick or injured, oftentimes, life would be saved, many a small fracture would be prevented from becoming a compound one, in the case of sudden accident. I know in the case of a few days ago, a constable should not have had, but we had the honor of being the first in the Province of Quebec or possibly east of Toronto, to give any instructions to the constables in first aid to the sick and injured. I would suggest that the chief constable should give instructions to the constables in first aid to the sick and injured. The constables or officers can easily be identified by carrying a badge, which would easily establish their bona fides. I have known of a case where a man arrested a violent prisoner, who afterwards said his leg was put out of joint. The constable in charge of the district smiled and thought he was feigning, and another man who had passed an ambulance examination declared it was a trick, and we called a doctor, who did not see anything the matter, but he sent us a bill for a couple of dollars.

Similarly, in case of an accident, have occurred and some cases of dangerous illness have happened in which the police of our municipality have been able to render such aid, and several medical men of the city of Montreal have volunteered them by letter and rewarded them in other ways. I heartily desire to enlist the sympathy of the chief constables here on behalf of the St. John's Ambulance Corps.

I thank you for your attention.

Inspector McClelland (Toronto).—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have just been outside the door on matters of business, and I have just heard a moment ago that the question of the St. John's Ambulance Association was referred to. I might tell the members of the convention that we have an institution of that kind in connection with the Toronto police department. As soon as we have a man in our service, say six or twelve months, we call him in and organize a class and get him to go through a regular course of instruction, and after five or six lectures, the number required by the curriculum or examiner, all the men are examined, and those who get a certain number of marks receive certificates and the results are sent to England. The result, so far, has been exceedingly gratifying. About a year ago a citizen met with a very serious accident. If I remember rightly, his leg was cut off, and a constable appeared on a spot almost immediately and took out his handkerchief and rendered first aid. With the assistance of a constable and a handkerchief he saved the man's life. The doctor stated so. There are some other instances, but this is about the most important one and the most satisfactory result; so I think we have about seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the members of our department who have obtained a certificate from the St. John's Ambulance Association for first aid to the injured.

Mr. Bragg.—If I might add a word, though I am an honorary member of the association, I would like to emphasize what Chief Harrison and Inspector McClelland have said about the St. John's Ambulance Association. It is a very easy matter to qualify in. I have the honor of holding two certificates myself from that association. In fact, I was one of the first class that was formed in the town which Chief Harrison comes from, in the north of England, and we started that club, of all places in the world, in a literary club. It is a thing a good many people fight shy of because people are afraid of technical study. It is not anything of the sort. It is simply to know whether a man's arm is broken or out of joint, and I remember the instruction of the doctor was particularly this: The first question asked by the doctor is, 'If you saw a man lying on the street, what would you do?' The first answer is, 'Send for a doctor.' It is not taking away from the doctor's work at all. It is simply a question of the expressive word 'first aid.' I remember an instance of a relative who met with an accident and in order to ascertain who stood him on his leg to see if it was broken. Simple training of the St. John's Ambulance Association shows at once what should be done in a case like that, and as it is one point on which I might be permitted to talk, I might urge very strongly that Chief Harrison's remarks be taken up and carried into effect by every chief constable belonging to this association. I remember the last time I went up from the north to London, I picked up a morning paper in the train and I read three distinct cases where three lives had been saved in the British Isles by the St. John's Ambulance Association. If a man knows what to do when a man is apparently bleeding to death, he can save the man's life. A man who can save a life is a great deal more than a constable. It depends upon the efficiency of the police force, and while I am on my feet I would ask that our officers and our policemen or the patrolmen assist us to keep up the dignity of the department to which they belong. It is all very well to promise to do this, but how are we to have them carry it out if we have not officers intelligent enough to take an interest in the department to which they belong, and the property with which they are intrusted, just the same as if they owned it themselves. My instructions are to a patrolman from the first steps he puts on the beat, to try to instill into his mind the fact that he should, if he is going to make a success of his business, consider that property he is put in charge of should be as carefully guarded as though it were his own, and when he does that, it will be a very, very easy matter for him to learn police duty, and if he wishes to remain on the force he will not have to pull any wires to get promotion. We find them generally in the first rank. Why? Simply because they are earning the money of citizens. We take that obligation and should carry it out, and I wish to say in conclusion that we ought to be loyal to our chief, to our officers, and to the citizens whom we have promised to protect.

Chief Dalgleish (Kenora).—Would Chief Harrison explain how to get the necessary instruction regarding the St. John's Ambulance Corps.

Chief Harrison (Westmount).—Mr. President, replying to the question forthwith, if you wish to connect with the St. John Ambulance Association, which is the oldest association of that kind, which has the largest membership in the English-speaking world, and has amongst its members people of the greatest distinction, social, military, civil and amongst police circles—the first thing to do is to communicate with the secretary. Address the secretary, Mr. J. J. Harrison, St. John's Ambulance Association, London, England, and that will bring a reply. If the gentleman will send me his name and address I

will furnish him with the necessary pamphlets and circulars, or in Toronto, if you want to communicate with Dr. Iverson, who has taken a very great interest in the St. John's Ambulance movement, I am sure he will furnish you with all the necessary pamphlets and literature on the subject. A class I may consist of any number of persons. Our original class at Westmount consisted of seven or eight constables; and we had a class in which we had several managers, if iron foundries, railway clerks and one of the engineers of the Montreal Harbor Board and a superintendent of the Royal Electric Light Company, and we had a nursing class in which we had some of the best elements in Montreal, who reside on or above Sherbrooke street, and we have had several lecturers who have given their services gratuitously, who consider this is a very intelligent and helpful way of serving their neighbors and friends. You would be delighted to see your constables wearing ambulance badges and in the uniform of the citizens generally, in cases of accident are bound to take that man's directions promptly. We have had epileptics who were arrested for being drunk and promptly discharged, because they were discovered that they had not been drunk at all. We have had medical men, Dr. Skane, Dr. Perrigo, and many others who have sent us complimentary letters for help rendered by constables in sudden accidents. The first time I went to Toronto I observed a constable in uniform at a railway station. There was not a man in Montreal who knew about it. I was in a railway service for five years. A man met with a serious accident at a crossing once, he had his hand cut off at the railway crossing and a man who had a constable's badge and got the ambulance box. I said 'I don't think it will be needed.' When he brought the box, however, the liniment was gone, the bandages were all torn up; the box was practically empty. Nobody had any attention to it. There was nobody there who had ever received any instructions in the business. The ambulance box was placed there and there left without any attention whatsoever. In a town where was once, they had a handcart ambulance, they had a badge and got everything. It was difficult to find the wheels for dust and dirt and rags and chips and everything. Nobody had received any special instructions how to operate it. This was in an Ontario town. Now, if you will call this up, gentlemen, you will encourage the people to have confidence in you, and you will make yourselves feel individually more useful to the community who pays our salaries, and whom we are anxious to serve.

Inspector McClelland (Toronto).—If this matter is ended, I would like to make a suggestion in connection with the publishing of the proceedings of the meeting here.

Deputy Chief Stark (Toronto).—That is not in order yet. Let me just supplement to what Inspector McClelland has said, something regarding the Ambulance Association work in Toronto. We offer a medal to any constable who, in this matter, to qualify for the examination. Of course every man who joins the force is obliged to attend the

classes. You remember the old saying that it is an easy matter to ride a horse up to the trough, but you cannot always make him drink, and you know if a man does not take an interest in the matter, if he approaches there in a mechanical sort of way—and too often it is a question with him as to how not to do it—he is listless and indifferent, and he does not care whether he passes the examination or not. He approaches the question altogether with an air of indifference. That indicates that he does not care whether he makes a success or not. We have met on the force today who have attended perhaps two courses of these lectures and failed to pass. Our force in Toronto is divided into three classes. When a man commences his salary starts at \$700 a year. After he has been on the force twelve months, he has been promoted into the second class, where is paid \$800 a year. And he serves four years in that class. If his conduct has been satisfactory, at the end of four years in the second class, that is five years together, then he is promoted into the first class, where his salary is fixed at \$900 a year. Now, as an inducement to our men to perfect themselves in this matter the rule is that every man who passes at the necessary examination, that is, who obtains a certain percentage of the necessary marks, then he is given, I think it is, three months towards promotion to the next class to which he is entitled. Here is a constable who has been on perhaps three or four years, when he passes the ambulance class. He passes the examination; he is given his ambulance badge and his certificate, and instead of waiting until the twelve months are up, before he is promoted into the next class, his promotion comes at the end of three months. Now, you see there is an inducement. The inducement is for the man to apply himself and perfect himself in that way.

Chief Dalgleish (Kenora).—In taking a course do they get the time off to take it?

Deputy-Chief Stark (Toronto).—That depends what duty the man is on. We have a fixed hour for the lecturer, and one provision of the association is that you cannot get more than one lecture in seven days. We fix a day and an hour that is suitable to the doctor who has charge of the work, or the medical man who makes the lectures. Usually the hour is, say Thursday of each week, from two to three o'clock. Now, all the constables of the recent appointment who have not already passed the examination are ordered to attend that class. It does not matter what duty they are on, if they happen to be on night duty and they are off at that hour, of course they must attend. It is precisely the same as drill.

Chief Harrison (Westmount).—Permit me for a moment to say this: I am glad you are manifesting an intelligent interest in the movement. Diagrams will help you. We have borrowed diagrams and various bones from McGill. You also want patients, and sometimes we buy a patient for half a dollar. It does not matter what duty they are on, if they happen to be on night duty and they are off at that hour, of course they must attend. It is precisely the same as drill.

Keir Hardie Talks on Social Problems—Vastness of the Dominion

Winnipeg Telegram: The Central Congregational church was crowded last evening to listen to an address from Keir Hardie. The chair was occupied by A. W. Puttee, president of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian labor party, and he was supported by members and delegates of the trades and labor council, and presidents of various trades unions, including, W. Noble, H. Alberts, J. Tertum, C. Chambers, H. Brooks, W. Bartlett, (secretary trades union), J. H. Hawthorn, A. H. Hutchinson (secretary of the Musicians' trades union), Professor Osborne, Wesley college, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Iveson, Salford, England, (two members of the Suffragist movement), W. Buchanan, Rev. J. L. Gordon, T. Turnock, Controller Garrison.

It is interesting to note that amongst the audience was one of the four men who nominated J. Keir Hardie at his last election when the Conservative administration was defeated, and that Mrs. Davis, who appeared on the platform under the name of Mrs. Davis, had been in England in connection with the Suffragist disturbances.

Prior to the meeting the North End band paraded parts of the city to attract people to the meeting. In the audience was quite a large sprinkling of ladies who appeared to be interested listeners to the addresses on many subjects that are arousing interest in the old country. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic.

The Chairman's Introduction

The meeting commenced about 8.15 with a few remarks from the chairman who mentioned that Keir Hardie was in far better health since he started on that trip. (Applause). Although he had only just started there was every hope and expectation that he would arrive back in the old country

towards the end of the year renewed in health and reinvigorated to carry on the struggle in which he had spent his whole life. (Applause). They of the Canadian labor party heartily welcomed Keir Hardie to their city and to the Dominion. At the close of the meeting an informal meeting would be held in the schoolroom so that those who wished to meet their visitor might do so. (Applause).

Keir Hardie Speaks

Keir Hardie, who met with quite an ovation, suggested that one danger which a visitor ran in coming to Canada was being overwhelmed with kindness. Since he set foot on their shores a week or two days ago he received such hospitality as might have made a younger man vain.

Speaking of the vastness of Canada, he said one often heard about Canada, its greatness and its size, but until one had attempted to travel over it, even keeping to the main trunk lines, it was not clear why it should be so. A conception of what that size really amounted to. At home they had a good conceit of themselves and spoke of "the mother country and the colonies," the colonies being dependencies scattered over various parts of the globe, but when they came to Canada and found that the mother country might be towed out and submerged in one of the Canadian lakes and still leave room for children to paddle on the shore of the lake, one was apt to have one's pride taken down a bit. He believed they were destined to become a great nation.

Speaking of the Canadian government, he said it rejoiced him to find that, despite the troubles of the past, despite the mixture of the population, Canada was contented with the form of rule which obtained in their midst. That he believed to be the outcome of the complete self-government they enjoyed. He knew of but two parts of the British empire where there was real discontent—one was India and the other was Ireland, and he hoped cases of the discontent arising from the same root fault—the failure of British statesmen to trust the people with the making of their own laws. (Applause).

Necessity for Trades Unions

Turning to the question of labor, he said, though some of the men had left

the old country, they had no right to abandon their old principles. The trades union movement was as much a necessity for the protection of the worker in Canada as it was at home, in Great Britain. (Applause). They had their own problems to solve and he was certain they would be solved as they had been in the past. The labor question was not a British problem. Wherever there was a working class population there was a labor problem crying aloud for solution. In every civilized nation of the earth where there was a movement growing up that would not be speedily allayed. All over the world the labor movement was gathering strength. In England, he said, the thirty-two members of the Labor party in the house of commons would probably become 100 at the next general election. (Applause).

The whole of the trades unions in Great Britain, with the exception of the Miners' union, were allied with the Independent Labor Party, and they would fall into line next year. Speaking of the cost of keeping the labor members of parliament, he said four cents per year per head of the members of the party, and eight cents per head of the party, necessary the forty cents would become eighty cents with the greatest pleasure. He wanted to see members of parliament paid for their services. The Labor party, he explained stood aloof from the political parties, and he was opposed to whatever government might be in power. That was going to prove the salvation of the Labor party. They no longer followed blindly the opinions made for them by politicians and the press as they had done in the past. They were now a party of thirty strong in the house of commons the late Boer war would never have taken place.

Protecting and "Grafting"

Touching briefly on the question of preferential tariffs he said they were asked to believe if this were accomplished Canada would benefit, Britain would benefit, and nobody would be the worse. It reminded him of Sidney Smith's definition of socialism, that everyone was to live by taking in his neighbor's washing. He did not intend to discuss preference or protection. So far as Canada was concerned he had no opinions on the subject. If however, there was to be an agreement between the mother country and the Dominion the class most interested was the working class.

There was, he said a good many evils in the old country, but he had run up against one growth in Canada he had not been able to explain. They had a new sort of plant called grafting. They did not want to introduce that plant on the other side. In his opinion protection and that plant of noxious growth were usually seen blossoming together.

According to their board of trade returns, the average earnings of their working class population, when fully employed, worked out at 22s. 6d. a week, leaving allowance for broken time, the average was 17s. 6d. as a consequence they had some 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 who, within a week of being thrust out of work were dependent upon charity. Yet the wealth of the old land was growing beyond the reach of the most visionary minded magnate of half a century. They were adding to their wealth at the rate of £2,000,000 per annum every year. Concluding, he said: "You have reason to be thankful here that militarism and imperialism are practically dead, and that is a great thing. All that pertains to war, including preparations, is anti-democratic and injurious to the cause of true progress, and this great world-wide movement, which is growing up and developing so rapidly, is binding the common people of the world together in a common termination to usher in a reign of peace, not only in the field of warfare, but also in the field of industrial life. Socialism represents the new spirit."

"We have been told that selfishness is the main-spring of human action, and as such it must be cultivated and examined. If ever doctrine came from the bottom pit direct, that, surely, is the doctrine."

"Our commerce, our arts, science, literature, are welding the races of the world into one, and I look forward hopefully to the time when these racial and other animosities which divide us today shall have disappeared, and when each individual and each race will find in the highest good in their neighbor's welfare."

Mr. Hardie sat down amidst much cheering, and when he acknowledged the vote of thanks another ovation was accorded him.

News of Railways of Western Canada—An Important Excursion

The first important excursion to be run over the new Spokane-International line, which is utilized by the C. P. R. in its Spokane-St. Paul service, is under the auspices of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, comprising 150 of the representative business men of the city, who are taking advantage of obtaining a trip into new country to which heretofore they had no access. The formal inauguration of the service, which was established on the first of July by the C. P. R., indicated how valuable was the Spokane-International branch in the establishment of the new service, and now that trains are daily running under the direction of the C. P. R. from the Twin Cities to Spokane its importance is being increasingly demonstrated.

The Spokane International route is owned and operated by D. C. Corbin, and runs in a northwesterly direction from Spokane to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at Kingsgate. From there the route is due east to a connection with the Soo line, which runs northwesterly to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and giving a service between the two terminal points of the route,

which has time schedule of 45½ hours. In more ways than one the strategic importance of the International route is demonstrated. The Soo line, under the jurisdiction and operation of the Canadian Pacific and even though Mr. Corbin's road is owned and operated by himself it is run most favorably to the C. P. R. All through the developments of the western country, the Canadian Northern interests have been making play in the territory of the Canadian Pacific in the north country, and on the regions which were supposed to be the Harriman preserves on the south. Information which has been received now states that connection will be made with Spokane and the C. P. R. and an important link in this portion of the Harriman system, and that through sleepers will soon be running from Portland to the Twin Cities over the new route. Thus by two retaliatory measures are onslaughts made on the I.H.I. interests. By means of the Spokane International the C. P. R. gets a direct competitive route westward and southward through Hill territory, while the O. R. & N. gives a similar competitive route northward and eastward.

The recent announcement by President Mackenzie of the C. P. R. that the Hudson Bay route would be completed in three years' time will, if carried out, be a step in the solution of a problem which has long been before the western public. No matter how expeditiously the grain transportation of the country may be conducted there remains the fact that there is no choice of only two grain routes. With the country producing in the neighborhood of a hundred million bushel crop, this may do but past experiences have shown conclusively how inadequate is the service when the necessities of the country demand not only thousands of cars daily to start the crop on the way to the market, but as many more to bring in those necessities which the welfare of the people demand.

The distance to Montreal by way of Chicago is 1,703 miles. To Montreal by way of the C. P. R. all rail, 1,134 miles. To the sea coast by way of Fort Churchill going by way of the west side of Lake Winnipeg is at most 650 miles, or less than half the shortest of either of these other routes, a route which makes a remarkable saving in distance, and

dispenses with the additional trouble of trans-shipment at Montreal. The following table of distances which was compiled and quoted in the house of commons last season in support of the Hudson's Bay route shows both the land and sea freight distance which would be saved.

	Miles.
New York to Liverpool	3,493
Montreal to Liverpool	2,990
Fort Churchill to Liverpool	2,926
Winnipeg to Montreal via Chicago	1,703
Winnipeg to Fort Churchill by way of the west side of Lake Winnipeg	650
Winnipeg to Liverpool via Chicago and Montreal	4,693
Winnipeg to Liverpool, via C. P. R.	4,424
Winnipeg to Liverpool via Fort Churchill	3,676

Here is shown a saving of 878 miles from the fact that Winnipeg is that much nearer Liverpool by way of the Hudson's Bay port, than by way of the C. P. R. A comparison with the route by way of Chicago and Montreal shows a saving of 1,117 miles. Of this distance there is only a saving

of sixty-four miles by sea, the remaining distance being a distinct saving of the land route, an economy which, computed in the way of savings of railway freight rates, means a saving of millions of dollars.

The railway history of the west shows that the first attempt to construct the Hudson's Bay route from Winnipeg was made in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and it was not until the directors of the company actually complete about forty miles, but the directors found it then impossible to continue the work. The section completed was acquired by Mackenzie and Mann, the controlling magnates of the C. N. R., and even though now operated as part of their system, does not form a part of the proposed Hudson's Bay route. The Canadian Northern began the construction of the line to the Hudson's Bay in 1894, going northwesterly from Gladstone. In the opening up of new country the line has now been extended as far as the Manitoba boundary, and beyond to Prince Albert. The real road to the port at Fort Churchill was begun from Erwood, a point on the Saskatchewan extension of the line, which was commenced in 1894. One year

ago the construction of the road proper was continued, with the result that it was extended as far as the neck of the bay. This gave a distance of 474 miles yet to be completed.

The statement that the road will be completed within three years is made on the authority of William Mackenzie on his recent visit to the city. The experienced engineer, who has witnessed and has compelled the directors to divert some of their energies to the improvement of the road in other quarters. At any rate work is being forged ahead as fast as possible on the C. N. R. The officials state that the equipment of the road is being improved and increased as rapidly as possible. New roundhouses are being built at Portage la Prairie and Dauphin. A large new station is being built at Brandon and the capacity of the yards is being increased. New freight sheds are being constructed at Humboldt and Vermilion, and new stations at Ashburn, Lamont and Dalmeny. At Edmonton and Battleford the size of the freight sheds will be doubled, and at Saskatoon a new station, roundhouse and shops will be rushed to completion as fast as help is available. Ballasting is being done as rapidly as time will permit, and while the system may be far from perfect, at the end of the season, it will, according to the officials, be placed on a far higher plane of serviceable operation than was in vogue during the past winter.

The C.P.R. have taken tenders for 14,000 feet of wooden piles, which will be required for the construction of a sub-structure for the new bridge over the Belly river at Lethbridge. The structure will be the largest on the system of the construction route of the road, and in fact will probably be the longest in the world. The bridge will consist of sixty-seven spans which from face to face of masonry ballast walls, will have a total aggregate length of 5,327 feet, thus making it nearly a mile in length. The superstructure will also be of the most modern and perfect construction and will be of steel trestle. It will have a height of its length it will have a height of 290 feet to 325 feet from base rail to the ground line. The steel to be used in the work will be manufactured by the Canadian Bridge company of Walkerville, Ont.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers

(By R. W. Raymond)

Having been almost continuously an officer of this society since its organization in 1871, I may claim an intimate acquaintance with its history and administration; and I welcome the opportunity to explain in this contribution some features of its plan which are not perfectly understood by the public. Unfortunately, time is not at my command for a detailed and complete discussion of the subject, and this sketch must necessarily be brief and fragmentary.

The period following the war for the Union was characterized by great activity in mining and great demand for mining engineers. The mining industry of the Pacific States had been ever since the discovery of gold in California, the leading factor in the settlement of the country, the improvement of the nation, and the establishment of civilized communities with auxiliary agencies of commerce and manufactures, as well as education and religion. The governmental aid given to the Pacific railways, on the ground that these lines were military necessities for the handling of the Indian tribes and the maintenance of sovereign federal authority throughout the vast Pacific slope, could have scarcely been secured had not the mineral resources of that region given it a thrillingly romantic interest and a boundless value in the eyes of the people of the east. At the same time, the exploitation of the western mines and the rapid development of coal, iron and copper and lead mining in the other sections of the United States, and the consequent demand for trained engineers, and successive industrial revolutions established in response to this demand, while technical journals flourished and became more and more devoted to problems of theory and practice, as well as records of new enterprises. Meanwhile, the actual mining engineers of the United States, those who were doing the great work of mining both east and west—could not be said to form an organized profession at all. There were a few graduates of foreign schools; many civil engineers who had turned their attention to mining; much larger number of miners from Cornwall or Germany, who had risen to be mine captains and "experts"; and a still larger number of self-taught American miners and prospectors, ignorant and jealous of book knowledge, and of the consciousness of superiority in many respects to their possessors and professors. This heterogeneous multitude had no common ground for the interchange of views and experiences, and no organized feeling inducing them to seek and occupy a common position.

It was my realization of this feature of the situation that led me, as the editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, to attend at Wilkes-Barre, in May, 1871, the meeting called by three of our engineers—Richard P. Cooke, Richard P. Rothwell and Martin G. Coxe, to organize an association. As a beginning, in default of a duly elaborated scheme to suit our special case, the rules of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers were adopted, and the name of the new organization was "The American Institute of Mining Engineers." It was chosen for the new society without debate, as a matter of course. The rules were subsequently re-written; but the name, though in many respects a misnomer, since it does not fully describe the scope of the Institute, has survived, and has become so dear to the members and so well known to the world, that it is not likely to be changed. A lucky misnomer is sometimes a "mascot."

At the outset, an important question arose, the settlement of which involved the whole future of the society. Several educated engineers protested against the admission to full membership of persons not belonging to the profession, and not possessed of a certain degree of professional standing and experience. They could not insist upon the degree of M.E. or E.M. as a qualification. They did not themselves hold that degree; but they felt that C.E. or its equivalent in certified experience and knowledge ought to be required. In a word, they did not wish to recognize as fellow members (though they would consent to admit as associates) common miners, foremen and self-educated mine captains.

There was much to be said in favor of this feeling. Professional societies usually represent a profession, and membership in them is accepted as a guaranty of professional standing. Consequently, they make careful preliminary examination into the training and achievements of candidates, and usually require a period of probation as a "junior" before advancement to full membership. All this is excellent, for the purpose for which it was designed. But that was not the purpose of the Wilkes-Barre meeting of 1871, and if that had been its purpose, the meeting had long since failed. This point is so important, as to warrant further explanation.

There was at that time no such thing in the country as a distinct profession of mine engineering; numerous enough to support an active and useful society. Any and every one could become a member, and the result was one by means of a society would have resulted in a small, select (i.e., self-selected) coterie, barren of influence and outside of practical connection with the national mining industry.

The pressing need of the hour was not the selection of a select body, but the cordial co-operation of the representatives of a great industry of the country. This could only be effected by bringing together on terms of friendly equality the schoolmen and the fieldmen, and persuading the latter to do things which they were naturally shy and reluctant to do, namely, to tell what they knew for the benefit of all. Unquestionably the self-educated, practical mining men and furnace men at that time knew more than the school graduates about the actual facts of American ore deposits, mine workings, and the management of the mine. It was not the nominal manager but the Cornish captain who knew the mine; it was not the chemist, but the founder who ran the furnace. These practical men were slighted at the beginning, and they stood aloof, giving no aid in the way of fresh facts, and leaving the theorists to exchange their speculations with little profit, like the traditional boys confined in the garret, who profess to have made money by swapping their own theories with the theories of others.

Again, the work of publishing and distributing useful information could only be done upon an influential scale by a society with a large income; and this would require either a select, small society supported by heavy an-

nual dues, or a numerous membership paying small dues. Beyond question, the latter was both easier to secure and more fruitful of influence as well as revenue. The result of thirty-five years' experience has left no doubt on that head. What the Institute has done for its members in the way of publications for the annual fee of \$10 may be confidently compared in both quantity and quality with the similar publications of any society in the world, supported by annual dues of twice or thrice that sum.

Another point is worthy of note. A large membership, even if it be not narrowly confined to men of a certain ascertained standing in a single profession, furnishes an attractive and inspiring public to ambitious authors. A famous engineer member of several other American and foreign professional societies, as well as of our Institute) once said to me: "The Institute

is an association largely composed of young men with reputations to win, instead of older men with reputations to maintain. The consequence is, that your members are eager to communicate what they know or think instead of being afraid to 'give it away' or reluctant to incur criticism by offering professional contributions not monumentally complete and creditable to their acknowledged professional standing."

The transactions of the Institute illustrate the truth of this keen, discerning observation. Some of their most valuable papers have come from men who could not have claimed membership in more "select" societies, and who wrote, not because they were already known, but in order to make themselves known.

At all events, the force of circumstances dictated, and the experience of thirty-five years has approved, the de-

cision which admitted to membership the Institute all persons trained for, or practically connected with, the professions and industries which it represented.

But this decision involved the simultaneous adoption of another. In 1871 (and the same is true to a more limited extent today), the American mining engineer had to know many things besides mine engineering proper. He was expected to do, or intelligently to superintend, the work of assaying, milling, smelting and general chemical analysis and management. Moreover, a man who was running the mine today might be superintending the furnace tomorrow. Hence it was found both advisable and practicable to include in the membership of the Institute those who were connected with geology, chemistry, and civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, as applied to mining or metallurgy.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers are both younger than our Institute, and, in some sense, its offspring. They have fields of their own, which they most creditably occupy; yet great numbers of their members still seek or retain membership in the Institute. Mining Engineers, and the Institute has no reason to close the doors once opened to such candidates.

The original scheme of the Institute led to an unprecedented growth, both home and abroad. The membership increased rapidly from year to year, and now numbers more than four thousand names, distributed throughout the world. This forced upon the management two additional problems: one of government; the other of policy. The meetings of the Institute were, from the beginning, peripatetic. Nothing else could have prevented its de-

velopment into a local organization, or kept alive the national sympathy necessary to its success. Until its incorporation in 1905, it had no official headquarters aside from the office of its secretary, which had been located, without any official action, wherever the secretary happened to reside—first at Lambertville, N. J., then at Philadelphia, then at Easton, Pa., and finally at New York. It was manifestly impracticable to leave the decision of business questions to the vote of such members as might happen to attend a meeting in some particular locality. Consequently, almost absolute powers were given to the council, chosen annually by postal ballot.

But such a grant of absolute power demands a precise limitation of its sphere; and accordingly the council of the Institute was prohibited from any action or utterance outside of the management of the proceedings of the society itself, namely, the holding of meetings and the acceptance, publication and distribution of papers. Gradually it came to be recognized that the Institute itself, as represented by the members attending a given meeting, was still less competent than its representative council to express opinions or approve of any kind outside of its own immediate affairs; and the final result was the present rule.

"The Institute shall not assume responsibility for any statements of fact or opinion advanced in the papers or discussions at its meetings. Neither the council, nor the Institute shall officially approve or disapprove any technical or scientific opinion or any proposed enterprise, outside of the management of the meetings, discussions and publications of the Institute, and the conduct of its business affairs by the board of directors."

This policy is not only approved by our experience, but also founded in a correct theory of the relation of the Institute to its individual members.

A man who joins the society for the sake of the benefits by its publications and its fellowship, has no right to the assurance that neither his name, nor his money, nor the influence of the organization which both his name and his money have strengthened, shall be used to promote any outside cause or enterprise. No matter how ignorant or prejudiced he may be, he is entitled to be protected against unwilling membership in an opinion, or a movement, or an enterprise which he has not contemplated.

Several instances from the earlier history of the Institute will further illustrate this principle.

In the first decade there was a brilliant discussion before the Institute of the question "What is Steel?" and in 1876 an international committee of the Institute was appointed for the purpose of the production of a Bessemer converter, the force and the crucible. But, underneath the technical questions involved, there were important questions of tariff classification, involving, perhaps, millions of dollars; and a sweeping decision of the Institute on either side of the question would have been used in argument before the United States Treasury Department, to the injury of the business interests and many members. This result was wisely averted by a refusal to promulgate any such general decision.

Later, there was a memorable debate, concerning the metric system of weights and measures, on a resolution recommending Congressional legislation to make this system obligatory. Here again a proposition was passively opposed by the Institute, whose business interests would, at least in their opinion, be injuriously affected by it, as well as by those who, on principle, disapproved it. In this case, the speeches on both sides were reported in the *Transactions*; but when the time came to vote on the resolution itself, the presiding officer declined to be out of order, as not included in the declared purposes of the Institute, and, therefore, declined to put it to a vote. This decision, sustained by the meeting, has been said to have settled, once for all, the question, which, after several similar precedents, has been formally embodied in the rules already quoted.

It is evident that no rule of this kind could be enforced if there were any real distinction as to the merit of the members, or if the society were seeking support. Such a scheme or proposal, if of such a character as, almost beyond doubt, to command the hearty assent of all members, would surely constitute an excellent precedent and an example for the support of the existing society.

Ever since the Institute became successful, influential and widely known, innumerable attempts have been made in entire good faith, to secure the aid of its name and authority for propositions honestly believed to be (as, in many cases they were) meritorious. Recommendations that Congress should make appropriation for the representation of the United States mineral industry at this or that exposition at home or abroad; that the Institute should unite with this or that society to form a committee on national or international standards, have all been "turned down"—the more meritorious, the more promptly. It was the only way to preserve our plan and purpose.

This statement may explain why the Institute and its officers, as such, have taken no part in the successful meetings of the American Mining Congress with the purposes of which a large number of our members are in sympathy.

I feel bound to add that the restricted policy above outlined has had somewhat unexpected and most gratifying results. The Institute has been the forum, and the source of the records, of the free discussion of nearly every important and pertinent question connected with the progress of modern engineering. Expressing no opinions, we hear all, and furnish to the proposer of any reasonable novel view, an approach to the solution of a problem, or the practice of the art, no student in any department represented by our membership can afford to overlook the authoritative and suggestive contributions made by us to the technical literature of this generation.

There are many other features of the history, tradition, and consequent present administration of the Institute, concerning which I would gladly speak and feel myself exceptionally qualified by circumstances to speak; but I cannot add to the sketch, and, therefore, which, I venture to hope, has explained (and even justified) the three leading peculiarities of the Institute, namely:

1. Its wide and liberal conditions of membership.
2. Its absolute government by a central body—i.e., its representative, rather than purely democratic, organization.
3. Its strict limitation of the functions and powers, both of the governing body and of the Institute as a whole.

Each of these features has been often criticized, usually in perfect good nature and good faith. I shall not now undertake to offer any further defense of them, not incidentally implied in the foregoing explanation. But I think I may fairly claim to have shown that they have long existed as the natural and necessary results of the conditions attending their origin. Even if something better might have been imagined, nothing better could have been done.

Finally, may I not modestly, but confidently, claim that the results of this enterprise, whatever may have been the defects of its plan, have been somehow or other, such as to warrant us in "letting well enough alone?"

The Other Side of Russian Penitentiary Life

(By B. C. Baskerville)

Warsaw, Poland, July 26.—Much has been published about the cruelties to which Russian prisoners are subjected. The picture of suffering and torment are usually revolutionists. The prominence recently given to the tortures, inflicted on them at Riga and elsewhere have created an erroneous impression concerning the character of Russian prisoners generally.

Russia is the land of extremes and contrasts. While it is true that barbarities unknown in other civilized countries are frequently practised upon the inmates of Russian jails, it is equally true that the bulk of the prisoners confined in them enjoy far greater liberty and more privileges than is allowed those upon whom the law has laid its heavy hand in countries that enjoy a far greater measure of free government.

As a people the Russians are both ardent and good-natured. And, with notable exceptions, of course, these are the characteristics of most Russian officials. They hate doing more for their pay than they have got to. For them the easiest way—the way that gives the least trouble—is the system of "letting them go." The rigid rules and regulations necessitate hard work and therefore they are not enforced. The irksome discipline which prevails in English and American penal institutions, and more or less in all enlightened countries, is unknown in Russian prisons. Official vigilance in them is the most part concerned with the most part of the prisoners within the walls of the jail. For the rest they are allowed to do pretty much as they please. They make their own rules and regulations and enforce them to the extent of inflicting severe punishments, and sometimes even death, on obnoxious comrades.

The hardships they have to endure are the main cause of their own dirt habits. Roughly speaking, Russian prisoners are divided into two parts—the wing or wings containing the cells and those where the larger rooms are placed. Formerly the cells were reserved for individual occupants; but Russia has so many prisoners, political and criminal, that even in the smallest cells three or four men are lodged. Those who can afford to pay a little are sent to the larger cells; the poorer ones to the common rooms.

These last are a sight to be seen. Imagine a room such as I saw in a prison I visited the other day, built to accommodate twenty people, but occupied by sixty. The wooden shelf which runs round the walls is a bed at night, and a table by day—it is little more than a board. The inmates, with the worldly longings of the inmates, who have come here first have the right to sleep on the shelf, the later ones have to be content with the floor till there is a vacant place. The men are in various

stages of undress. One who cannot afford to send his washing out, or has no friends to do it for him at home, has washed his shirt in half a pint of water—beggared from the sentry—and hung it out on the tall white stove which stands in one corner of the room.

Another is mending his nether garments with the remains of some pocket-wink and soap. For he is to go for trial tomorrow, and being rather proud of his personal appearance, wishes to look his best. He is a member of the revolutionary society, and took part in a train raid some months ago. He will be, in all probability, transported to Siberia, but the prospect does not affect his spirits, for he is joking with another man, who is busy making himself some cigarettes. All in the room smoke, thus making the air as thick as that of London in pea-soup fog.

Have Some Freedom.

There are no prison clothes and but few regulations. So long as a man does not "cheek" the guard or try to escape he can do pretty much as he likes. He can get up at whatever hour pleases him; if he does not care about washing nobody will persuade him to use the very small basin that stands by the door and looks more like a sewer than a wash tub than anything else. If he chooses to wake the night echoes by singing songs and if his chums don't object, the sentry rather likes it than otherwise, as it helps to keep him awake as he tramps up and down the corridor outside. So in this room there is a certain amount of freedom, which the prisoners use in different ways.

The thing that strikes one the most is the amount of gambling that goes on. In all parts of the room are little groups of men trying to win something, if it is only a cigarette, from their comrades. Some have a few greasy cards and are indulging in a sort of poker. Others are content to bet on their luck at a plain game with a copper piece, the czar's head loses and the imperial eagle wins. Incredible as it may seem, some of the ragged articles of clothing have passed through half the hands in the room—won at cards or pitch.

The group near the man who is mending his nether garments is so dense, it is hard to get near it. Some ingenious prisoner has improvised a roulette, which enjoys a huge success. It is worth seeing. A square wooden stool, which serves in the prison for a chair, is used as a table. On it is a prison plate of enamel, turned upside down and roughly marked and numbered evidently with a hot iron or poker. A piece of bone, cut and polished as well as a prison wheel will allow, serves as a needle or indicator which is spun around by the owner in true Monte Carlo style. The game is followed with breathless interest, but the inventor will admit none to it who have not cash—cigarettes.

This happy-go-lucky way of letting prisoners see outsiders is responsible for many of the escapes which are always occurring in Russia. The members of the military guard, who accompany the men when they take exercise, job with the market women and forget their charges. One young prisoner, named Pinkelstein, ran off the other day in the most barefaced fashion. A sister dressed as a market woman, entered the yard with what looked like a goodly supply of rolls. Pinkelstein and his friends at once surrounded her, crowding out the sentries. But the next day when the roll call was made, he was missing. His sister had hidden a woman's cloak, skirt and handkerchief under her rolls, and he quickly changed, whilst his fellow prisoners pressed round and walked out with her as quietly as possible a few minutes

later. After that all the women were searched before admittance—but only for a day or two, when the authorities forgot the incident.

Another man escaped from the same prison by running races with his friends and leaping over the wall when sentries were looking on. He was quarrelled with suddenly arisen at the other end of the yard. Though the soldiers ran after him and there were many people in the street at the time, nobody troubled to stop him and he got off. A few weeks later the governor of the prison got a post card from him, asking after his health and stating that the air of Switzerland was doing him a lot of good after the heavy prison atmosphere.

Refractory prisoners are deprived of the daily exercise and of hay mattresses—luxury for the cell occupants. But lately this punishment has become so unpopular with the prisoners that as soon as any of their comrades receive it they show their solidarity by breaking doors, windows, shutters and stools. Even their emmelled mugs and platters are sacrificed to the good cause and battered out of recognition. Then the soldiers have to be called in and the butts of rifles come into play. But it is impossible to separate the trouble-makers; for all the prisoners are full of over-flowing. The aristocratic prisoners—that is those who can afford to bribe the warders—live in cells. They are often as crowded as their friends in the common rooms, but it is considered "the thing" to get into one if possible. Here, too, there is no jealousy of escape, as there are no jealous comrades to give hints to the authorities.

The favorite way of escaping from the cells seems to be digging tunnels under the floor to beyond the outside wall. Prisoners say it is more exciting than gambling and a good deal more profitable. They take turns to dig at night, using the legs of their stools, their mugs and their knives and forks. In the morning they put the earth they have dug up in their trouser pockets and behind their shirts and go for exercise. If they think the sentries are suspicious they leave off for a few nights. In the day time the hole is covered by a stool or clothing to make it look as innocent as possible. When large enough the prisoners squeeze through and trust to their luck to pass the guards.

Some escape in a more daring way. They seize the head warder when he comes round, gag him, take away the keys and after opening the doors of other cells, march in a body to the gates, which are generally guarded by a few men, rush them, take away their rifles and march off in triumph. The soldiers will not follow them unless an officer happens to come along and order them to, because they are too indifferent to care about half a

Ingenious Escape.

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The Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

The world is becoming smaller by degrees, and beautifully less. The old world is not by any manner of means so far distant from the new as it was five years ago, but it is not only under the keel of the great liners that the time measurement of the Atlantic has dwindled with the passing of time, says the *Montreal Witness*. The cable has played its part in the world's shrinkage, and now the wireless telegraphic system is so carrying on this evolution for the benefit of mankind that it is only reasonable to believe that in the not far-distant future, continents will be even more accessible than the purposes of communication than the Marconi-fitted ocean-going steamers are today.

And for this universally appreciated boon we have to thank the systematic classification of the scientific experience of Mr. G. Marconi, who in this matter has indeed penetrated the constitution of nature and unrolled the mysterious pages of its history, until wireless telegraphy extends to the high realms of the marvelous from the rock bottom of the scientific truth.

It is really wonderful to think of a message being transmitted from one sensitively tuned instrument on the Cornish coast of England; to think of it maintaining its "form and shape" on waves of ether—this medium of extreme tenacity and elasticity which is diffused throughout all space; and to think of it being received at the station to which it is directed on this side of the Atlantic and recorded correctly on an instrument tuned to a sensitiveness corresponding with the transmitter so that there can be no overlapping, or stealing, or breaking of messages between one point and another. Truly, the story of the Marconi telegraph reads like romance. Substantial facts prove its triumphs, which, like those of truth, are most glorious and as "Marconigrams" is now a dictionary accepted word so the system of telegraphy which it implies is a reliable and practical business force in the world. Its development within the last few years has been marvelous, even in an age when scientific marvels are common.

The possibility of telegraphing without wires by means of electric waves

in free space was foreshadowed by Dr. H. Hertz, in 1887 and 1888, but the art received genesis in 1895, in the mind of Mr. Marconi, and was given its most prominent impetus, when, in 1898, using vertical wires 50 to 100 feet high, at each station, and a ten-inch spark induction coil and an improved "coherer," he succeeded in transmitting wireless signals a distance of about forty miles, which distance within another twelve months, by using still higher vertical wires, and a more improved apparatus, he increased to two hundred and eighty miles, over water.

Since then the progress of the system has been rapid and sure. It has now reached a high stage of development, and, as will be shown, is ready to do commercial business throughout the world.

About four years ago Mr. Marconi succeeded in sending messages from Poldhu, in Cornwall, England, to New York, and for some time his company had a contract with the *London Times* correspondent to send his messages by wireless telegraphy, but Mr. Marconi found that the station was not suitably equipped to do business on a commercial basis. Therefore the station has been removed to Glace Bay, near Sydney, C. B., and the distinguished inventor has now established a communication from the long-distance station there with the coast station of England. He is now in England tuning the apparatus, then to be used for proper pitch and ere long the regular transmission of wireless messages between England and Canada will be an accomplished fact. Towards this work the Canadian government has contributed eighty thousand dollars. With the perfection of the system to the extent already indicated, he estimates private wireless messages will cost cents a word, while press messages and business telegrams will be charged five cents a word.

The public is beginning to realize the importance of this system. Trade and commerce, as well as the individual, are the richer for it. You cross the Atlantic and it need be only during a passage of about one hundred miles at the present time that you are in communication with the shore

on one side or the other. Some of us can recall a passage not so very long ago when it was a necessity to "pick up" the news of the times after a ten or twelve days' sail. To-day the passengers on any of the trans-Atlantic vessels enjoy the luxury of the daily journal with the first news of every morning, the best news of the world having been received through the medium of the wireless telegraphic service, sent direct from shore to ship, and printed on board ship.

The normal range of an ordinary fit for a steamship is about two hundred miles, but the long-distance apparatus of the Marconi messages are received all the way across the Atlantic, first from one shore and then the other. The benefits and advantages are obvious.

On another hand, the wireless system is of incalculable importance and value to coast navigation. Its completeness and efficiency in the St. Lawrence and on the eastern coast of Canada, including Newfoundland and Labrador, has been a great boon to navigation in the matter, among other things, of reporting icebergs and fogs, and in making the passage of steamers at dangerous points safer than before. To be more explicit: Recently a lightsight moved from its position, and had incoming and outgoing ships taken it in the usual manner as their danger point, but Marconi's messages warned them against being misled, and accidents were averted. For a ship to be without the Marconi apparatus, therefore, looks very much like neglecting a very important if not an absolutely necessary means of insurance.

Again a veil of fog may "hold up" a boat some distance at sea; at the same time, the weather is clear nearer the coast, and there is no need for the ship to wait. A Marconi message informs her of the fact; she accordingly goes ahead; time is gained; and time is money at sea as much as it is on land.

Two hundred miles is about the distance from each of the short-distance stations which form the chain along the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts and far north in Labrador, and

every station added—as, of course, it is intended to add them—gives an additional point of safety to the shipping. There are about thirty stations in Canada and Newfoundland, thoroughly equipped with the system and at work day and night under the supervision of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company.

These stations include Fame Point, Que.; Grosse Isle, Que.; Heath Point, And.; Belle Isle, Lab.; Point Armour, Lab.; Point au Maurier, Que.; Cape Race, Nfld.; Halifax, N. S.; Cape Sable, N. S.; Sable Island, St. John, N. B.; Cape Bear, P. E. I.; Quebec, Father Point, Que.; Clarke City, Que.; Battle Harbor, Lab.; Dominica, Lab.; Indian Harbor, Lab.; Pictou, N. S., and North Sydney, C. B.

The usefulness of the Marconi system was illustrated in a striking manner during a gale some time ago on the Labrador coast, when so many vessels were wrecked. At Belle Isle seventeen small craft were lost and fifty-five men then ashore on the island; at Indian Tickle and Dominica thirteen schooners were totally wrecked. By means of the Marconi station at these points it was possible to rescue the shipwrecked people landed there and at other places along the coast, almost immediately; where otherwise they would have had to remain a long time and endure much suffering before they could be reached or relieved.

The Hon. H. J. B. Woods, the postmaster-general of St. John's, Newfoundland, in the recent incident states: "There can be no doubt that these stations are a boon to the people doing business on that coast and the extension of the system further north is a question of only a short time."

One of the local newspapers commenting on the matter, said:

"The remarkably successful way in which relief has been sent almost instantly to these poor, wrecked fishermen and their families, is an illustration of the triumph of modern science and the Marconi wireless telegraph. The lighthouse keeper at Belle Isle was in communication with the authorities in St. John's all the day, and through the Marconi station on the Labrador coast the steamers were ordered to the

rescue and the anxious friends of the wrecked crews were not kept a moment in suspense about them."

On Oct. 5, 1897, a violent gale swept the Labrador coast and destroyed forty schooners, with terrible loss of life. The contrast between the delays in getting news, the slow process of sending relief by sailing vessels, and the consequent suffering and actual death from starvation and exposure then, and the prompt methods of 1906 are very striking.

The Marconi system has been adopted for exclusive use in the British navy, by the Italian government in all its ships, by the U. S. Navy, and in all quarters of the globe. There are over two hundred commercial stations altogether.

It is established in all navigable waters, and on every coast line in the world. Marconigrams have been transmitted across more than three thousand miles of ocean, from England to Russia over alternating route of land and sea, from England to Italy; across the Continent of Europe and the Alps, and on ships at sea over two thousand miles from the base of operation.

Mr. Marconi was born at Villa Gufene, near Bologna, Italy, on April 25, 1874, and was educated at Leghorn and Bologna university. From an early age he took a keen interest in electricity, and when the news came in 1888 that Professor Heinrich Hertz had shown that a disruptive electrical discharge causes electro-magnetic waves to radiate through the ether, Marconi promptly conceived of the possibility of applying the Hertzian waves to telegraphy. He was successful in doing this in a few short years; he continued, and is continuing, to make the system more effective and far-reaching, and today, at the age of thirty-three years, his name is famous throughout the world.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company was first incorporated in England, and five years ago it established itself in Canada, with Mr. J. T. Oppe as general manager. His enterprise has led, and is leading, to very important development in this country.

Famous Men Who Received Oxford Honors

At the recent convocation of Oxford university, degrees were given to about two score of famous men, which small band contained representatives of more walks of life than can usually be found at a public function. Statesmen and artists, clergymen and soldiers, distinguished scholars and doctors, a prince of the royal blood and a humorist, all gathered together to have an honor conferred upon them by the historic university, which honor, in a sense, is greater than knighthood, for it is never bestowed as a recognition of wealth and few people receive it who have not accomplished something in their generation.

Among the recipients were many statesmen and diplomats. Foremost among these comes Right Honorable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister since 1905. Although his ministry has been notable chiefly for its failures, the prime minister is a striking figure in British politics. He is nearly seventy-one years of age, and has given his services to his country for over a third of a century. It is not commonly known that the additional name of Bannerman was assumed by the prime minister under the will of his maternal uncle.

Another member of the Imperial cabinet who received a degree was Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, one of the strong men of the ministry. He entered parliament in 1885, when he was only 23 years of age, and soon showed himself to be an able man. In the last Liberal ministry, before Lord Salisbury began his long term of office, Sir Edward Grey occupied an under-secretary's post. Two years ago he became secretary of state for foreign affairs in the present cabinet.

Right Honorable Baron Loreburn received a title for his services in connection with the Venezuelan boundary commission. He has divided his attention between politics, law and athletics. Since last year he has occupied the office of Lord Chancellor.

Right Honorable Jas. W. Lowther, speaker of the House of Commons, was a fourth member of the party in power in the old land to receive recognition of his services. Mr. Lowther has been identified with a number of political positions, the most important of which was his appointment to represent Great Britain in the international conference at Venice in 1892.

The late ministry had one representative in Rt. Hon. Sir George Francis Hamilton, who was secretary of state for India from 1895 to 1903. He is a younger son of the Duke of Abercorn, and was born in 1845. Politics became his vocation, and after having several minor offices he became first lord of the admiralty in 1885.

In the last Salisbury ministry and also that of Mr. Balfour, Baron Sanderson was permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. He occupied a similar office from 1880 to 1885. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G. C. B., G.C.M.G., although not a politician, was a prominent public man. Descended from a comparatively long line, he naturally gave himself to his country's duties. He was governor-general of New South Wales from 1890 to 1893.

The name of Rt. Hon. Baron Alverstone, lord chief justice of England, is familiar to most Canadians through his connection with the Alaska boundary case, at which time he was sub-

jected to a great deal of more or less criticism. He was the son of a successful lawyer, and attained his present exalted office through his marked legal ability. A pleasing sidelight has been thrown upon his character recently by the publication of the fact that he is very fond of music, and always sings in the choir of his parish church.

Two men who have done notable foreign service are Sir Anthony P. Macdonnell and Sir John Strachey. The former entered the Indian civil service in 1865, and occupied many important posts in that great empire. He was lieutenant-governor of the Northwest provinces, and chief commissioner of Oudh from 1895 until 1901. Sir John Strachey worked in the same field, and occupied a similar position. He published several books on India, and was finally appointed lord-lieutenant of the Northwest provinces of that country.

Two American citizens were among those honored. The first was a diplomat, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the ambassador to England since 1905. To give an adequate idea of all this man's energies would require a special article. He is the proprietor of the New York Tribune, and has had a varied career, even running for the vice presidency of the United States in 1892, on the same ticket with President Harrison.

The second American was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, more familiarly known as Mark Twain. No living man can claim to have produced more laughter than the author of "Tom Sawyer." Standing, as he does, for the best in American humor, it is fitting that Oxford should recognize that he has done a great deal for mankind by adding to the birth of nations.

The army and navy were represented at the convocation by Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood and Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. The field marshal is a son of a clergyman. He first entered the navy and served with the naval brigade in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded while carrying a scaling ladder to the Redan. He joined the Light Dragoons in 1855, and served in the Indian, Afghan, Kaffir, Zulu and Transvaal wars.

Lord Charles Beresford was also the son of a titled clergyman. He now commands the Mediterranean fleet, after a most eventful career. His prowess at the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882; his rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party in Safia, and his service on the Nile expedition, in 1884, are only a few of his exploits. He was complimented for his gallantry in both the British houses, and once also received the thanks of the French government. Lord Charles Beresford is one of the idols of the people of Great Britain.

One member of the royal family had his name included in the roll of honor. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught, visited this country last summer, and his personality is still fresh in the minds of Canadians. He won favorable opinions here by his democratic spirit and modesty.

Foremost among the educationists was Rev. Edmund Warre, D.D., for so many years connected with Eton, and, therefore, identified with all that is best in British public schools. He entered the school as a master in 1860, and remained there for forty-five years, during the last twenty-one of which he occupied the position of headmaster.

Mr. Thomas H. Warren, M.A., vice-chancellor of Oxford, received a degree, and courtesy was extended to Cambridge university for granting one to Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., master of Trinity college. He was at one time headmaster of Harrow.

The only clergyman outside of the established church to be included among those honored was Rev. William Booth. His philanthropic work as head of the Salvation Army has thus been recognized by the university, which is identified with churchmanship.

In art, a sculptor, a painter and an architect have been selected as the representatives. Auguste Rodin is a Frenchman, but his position as president of the international society of artists connects him with England. His statues belong to the massive variety, and represent the work of real genius. He stands at the head of his art today.

Prof. Hubert von Herkomer was born in Bavaria, but has lived most of his life in England, becoming an R. A. in 1890. In these days it is fashionable to condemn the work of the artists and mourn for the past as though "there were giants in those days." But another generation may rank Herkomer high. His work suggests that of the Dutch masters, and his picture in this year's academy, "A Beggar in Valencia," does not resemble any modern school. He is also an excellent portrait painter.

George Frederick Bodley, a leading English architect, who has done much good work.

The highest dignity of the established church to receive an honor was Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. Ever since his ordination at Oxford, half a century ago, he has labored in the Irish church and as primate has faced the lean years following the disestablishment. Besides his executive work he has become known as a scholarly theologian by his commentaries on the epistles.

Rev. H. Scott Holland is also a theologian of note. He has established a reputation with such books as "Logic and Life," "On Behalf of Belief," and articles on character and citizenship. He has been a canon of St. Paul's cathedral for over twenty years and also edits "The Commonwealth."

Rev. Archibald H. Sayce, professor of Assyriology at Oxford university, is one of the best living authorities on eastern life. His research in the Orient and the Bible lands are embodied in a large number of volumes, and he attracted considerable attention about a year ago by his contribution to the Higher Criticism controversy.

The name of Sidney Colvin is chiefly known to Canadians through his numerous contributions, dealing chiefly with history and criticism for fine art to various periodicals. He was a lifelong friend of R. L. Stevenson, and edited his letters after his death. He is keeper of prints and drawings in the British museum.

Sidney Lee may be described as the greatest authority of the day on the greatest authority of his works. He was editor of the Dictionary of Natural Biography, but while his name will be preserved in this great work, he is chiefly known to fame through his books on the great dramatist. He has been conspicuous in several discussions, such as the Shakespeare-Jacon controversy.

From the world of medicine and chemical research, Dr. Ludwig Mond, a member of the Academia dei Lincei, Rome, since settling in England, in 1862, has made extensive chemical investigations and perfected several important processes, notably one for the manufacture of chlorine in conjunction with the Ammonia Soda process and a new method of producing gas for power and heating purposes.

Sir W. H. Parkins has also devoted his life to scientific research and founded the coal-tar color industry, by the mauve dyes, in 1856.

Sir R. Douglas Powell is physician extraordinary to the king. Sir Win. Ramsay occupies the position of Professor of Chemistry in the university college, London, and Dr. W. Watson Cheyne, is Professor of Surgery in King's college.

Two more scholars of note, though in very different lines, were Mr. Albert Venn Dicey, M.A., Victorian Professor of English Law, and Sir Norman Lockyer, Director of Solar Physics in the Observatory at South Kensington. Camille Saint-Saens stands high among living composers. He is a Parisian, but has become well known in England through his musical compositions, which include "Samson and Delilah," "Henry VIII," "Etienne Marcel," and many others.

Last, but not least by any means, comes Rudyard Kipling. He needs no introduction for his work is known wherever English literature is read, and whatever his faults may be he is generally acknowledged to be one of the few living geniuses.

In the Realm of Society

Mr. E. C. Muskett is staying at "Strabega," James Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyer are spending a holiday at Shawnigan Lake.

Mr. Walter Dockrill, of Chemalinas, was in the city during the week.

Miss Cora John of Saanich, is visiting her friend, Miss Hettie Meldram.

Miss Eltinge and Miss Seeley, of Spokane, are visiting Mrs. Blackwood.

Mr. Calne has returned from Phoenix, and is once more living in Victoria.

Mr. Williams-Freeman, of Somenos, was in the city during the week for a few days.

Mr. L. A. Knox was in town during the week and returned to Duncan on Thursday.

Miss G. Mackay returned from a very delightful visit to Banff on Monday evening last.

Mrs. Strath of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed, Cook street.

Dr. and Mrs. Farish, of Vancouver, were registered at the Balmoral during the past week.

Mr. J. Berlington is in the city and making his headquarters at "Strabega," 2 Kingston street.

Mr. R. Lowndes and Miss Lowndes are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer at "Winfrith," Esquimalt road.

Mr. B. Heisterman and Mrs. Heisterman returned from their honeymoon tour in California on Tuesday evening.

Miss Annie Wilkie of New Westminster, B.C., is paying a visit to her friend, Miss Meldram, of Douglas street.

Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, of Tod Inlet, have been spending a few days at Shawnigan Lake, at the Shawnigan Lake hotel.

Dr. M. O. Macrae, of Canada Western college, Calgary, is spending a short time in the capital city, visiting friends.

Mr. Camfield, of Seattle, is spending a holiday in Victoria, and while here is staying at "Rocabella" with his mother.

Miss Adelaide King is home again after a six weeks' sojourn on Salt Spring Island with her sister, Mrs. Keith Wilson.

Tea and dainty refreshments were served in a shady corner of the lawn and the tables were prettily arranged with pink sweet peas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Furlonger returned from England on Tuesday morning, and are the guests of Mrs. Stevenson, Burdette avenue.

Mr. Herbert Boulton is in Victoria on a visit. He has been in California for a number of years and is now taking a holiday and looking up old friends in British Columbia.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir, accompanied by Major and Mrs. Dunsinuir, returned home on Friday from Boston, where Mrs. Dunsinuir went to receive medical treatment.

Mr. W. Monteth and his daughter, Miss Tiny Monteth, returned home on Saturday from a prolonged visit to Cowichan Lake. Mrs. Monteth and the rest of the family expect to remain at the lake a few weeks longer.

The numerous friends in Victoria of Mrs. Gowen, wife of Rev. Herbert H. Gowen of Seattle, will be pleased to learn that she arranged to leave England, with her younger children, on July 31, so is probably now on her way across the Atlantic homeward bound to Seattle. Her new baby, which was born in England, was baptized under the name of Sylvia Mary on June 26, in the parish church of Great Yarmouth—Mrs. Gowen's home town before her marriage—by the Rev. Canon Willink, vicar.

Mr. and Miss Little left on Tuesday morning on a visit to their summer residence at Cumberland, where they expect to remain for several weeks.

They were accompanied by Miss G. Perry, Miss J. Lawson, Miss G. Irving and Mr. J. Mason. Mrs. Freeman, Miss Lucy Little and Miss Jessie Prior started a week earlier.

Miss Noel Moresby left on Saturday for a visit to Seattle.

Mr. Lane of Duncan is staying at the Union Club for a few days.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. A. T. Watt entertained a number of friends at tea.

Miss Nellie Dupont is visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. Pemberton at their camp at Flinnery's Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lansley and Miss E. Browne expect to leave for Vancouver on Monday.

Mr. J. Browne is spending his holidays with his friend, Mr. Fordham Solly, at his farm, Westholme.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Furlonger and Miss Doris Mason left for Duncan on Saturday where the former will make their home.

Miss Brotherhood, of California, is the guest of Mrs. R. P. Rithet at her home, "Hollybank."

Major and Mrs. Dupont arrived home during the week and are once more settled in their beautiful home, "Stadacona."

Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Martin returned from their honeymoon trip on Friday morning from Lake Louise, where they had gone after leaving Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laing have returned from a visit to Salt Spring Island where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Crofton of Ganges Harbour.

Miss Eltinge and Miss Seeley who have been the guests of Mrs. Blackwood for the past few weeks, returned to their home in Spokane Saturday evening after a very jolly visit.

Miss Harrison, of Harrison street, on Tuesday gave a very enjoyable picnic by trolley to Cordova Bar Beach, to the Victoria young ladies and All-Hollow's school, Yale.

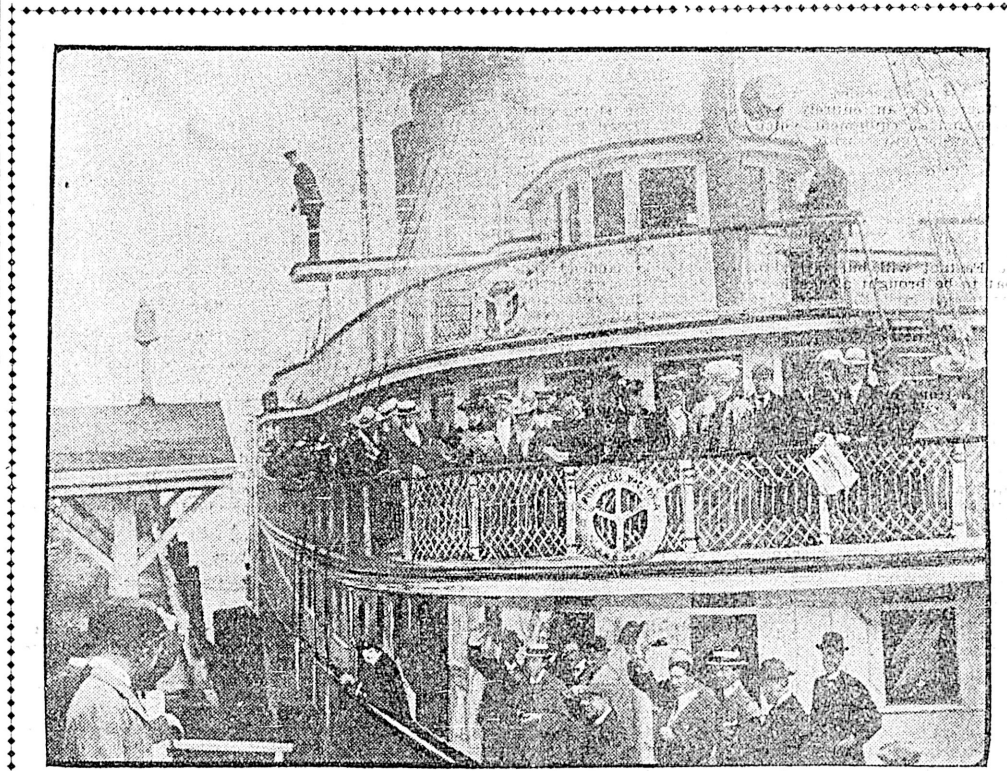
Lord and Lady Hindlip, Col. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Paget and others left for the North on Thursday, in search of big game, and expect to be away about three months.

Miss Marie Cross left on the Princess Victoria Saturday morning for Nelson, where she will join Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Davys, and the party will leave Boston for England on the S.S. Ivernia, sailing August 20th.

On Tuesday, Mrs. R. J. Burde, Quebec street, was at home for the last time previous to her departure for Alberni, where she will in future reside. Quite a number of her friends were present to bid her farewell. Mrs. Burde will leave for her home about August 20.

Miss Maude Johnson, daughter of Mr. H. P. Johnson, of Oak Bay avenue, leaves next Saturday for Brighton, England, where she will visit for some time with her grandmother and attend school. Miss G. M. Raper will take charge of this young lady on the trip over and they will be accompanied by Miss Rose O'Meara of Gorge Road, who is also going on a visit. The party will travel by the C.P.R. and Empress of Britain.

An exceedingly pleasant re-union of the members of the local branch of the Daughters of England society was held last Wednesday evening at the pretty residence of Mrs. H. Catterall, on Linden avenue, the occasion being the presentation of a farewell address to Miss L. Foster, who is about to return to England. The room in which the reception was held was tastefully draped with a profusion of flowers, presented a charming appearance. At a suitable stage of the entertainment the hostess, having read a complimentary address to the guest of the evening, presented her, in the name of the members of the society, with a handsome travelling valise. Miss Foster returned thanks in a few fitting words and Mr. Gliddings subsequently spoke in high terms of the great services she had rendered during her



Departure of British Journalists—Taken as the Princess Victoria Was Leaving Dock on Thursday Morning

willful labor of love and of the regret all felt at her departure. Refreshments were served later and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought to a conclusion a happy and agreeable meeting.

The annual Flower Show under the auspices of the Victoria Horticultural society was held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week and proved in every way to be a great success, and the attendance was very good each day. Miss Thain's orchestra was in attendance every afternoon and evening, and tea and ice cream were served under the direction of Mrs. Genge and the following young ladies: Miss Mara, Miss Brotherhood, Miss M. Dunsinuir, Miss V. Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss Evelyn Tilton, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss J. Peters, Miss Pitts and Miss Marion Pitts.

Work Point Barracks was the scene of the usual weekly tennis party on Friday last. Among the invited guests on this occasion were noticed Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Dobby, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Shallock, Mrs. Ambury, Miss Edna Mason, Miss P. Mason, Miss Monteth, Miss Pooley, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Gilchrist, Miss Goodfellow, Mrs. Sholto, Miss Gilchrist, Mrs. Sholto, Miss Gilchrist, Mrs. J. H. Gilchrist, Mrs. McCullum, Miss Bullen, Miss B. Gaudin, Miss Trutch, Miss V. Hickey, Miss O'Reilly, Miss King, Miss Soper (Honolulu), Miss G. Green, Miss J. Peters, Mrs. J. Irving, Miss G. Irving, Mr. C. McCullum, Miss Gladys McCullum, Miss V. Mason, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Henegay, Miss Henegay, and Mrs. McBride. Tea and refreshments were served on the lawn, and the table decorations were pale pink carnations and trails of graceful asparagus fern.

Mrs. Hickey was the hostess at a very jolly little dance on Tuesday last. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers of many varieties. The drawing room was done in yellow and green, and the library and hall in scarlet, while the supper room and table were veritable works of art. The mantle piece and fire place were massed with shasta daisies and gypsophylla, and the tables with vases and bowls of delicate pink sweet peas and sprays of green, and strands of pink tulle draped over the snowy white damask, and silver candlesticks surmounted with dainty pink shades. Light refreshments were served on the lawn under a large marquee lighted with Chinese lanterns. Lanterns were also strung from trees around the lawn, making a very pretty effect. The music was supplied by Miss Heater's orchestra and was all that could be desired. The following were the invited guests: Miss Eberts, Miss Lorna Eberts, Miss Good-

fellow, Mr. Harold Eberts, Miss Brown, the Messrs. Brown, Miss Bulwer, Miss Vera Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss F. Drake, Miss Newcombe, Mr. W. Newcombe, Miss Beauland, Mr. J. Bridgman, Mr. Berington, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Cliffe Brown, Mr. T. O. McKay, Miss McKay, Miss Heyland, Mr. J. Heyland, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Gaudin, Miss K. Gaudin, Miss B. Gaudin, Miss Wigle, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Gore, Mr. Wright, Miss Blackwood, Miss Viva Blackwood, Miss Eltinge (Spokane), Miss Moresby, Mr. Moresby, Mr. Haggerty, Miss G. Perry, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Clute Browne, Miss Monteth, Mr. R. Monteth, Mr. LeSueur, Mr. Eaves, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. Rochefort, Mr. H. Rochefort, Dr. Macrae, Mr. Camfield, Mr. Calne, Mr. Ross, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Wilby, Mr. Bray, Mr. Vian, Mr. J. Mason, Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Meredith. Mrs. Hickey received in a handsome black satin robe with white lace, and was assisted by her daughters, Miss Hickey, in a blue spotted muslin, and Miss V. Hickey, in pink.

Miss Flumerfelt gave a very jolly tennis tournament on Monday and Tuesday of last week for ladies. Some of the events were very keenly contested. Miss Dunsinuir and Miss Beth Irving, and Miss P. Mason and Miss F. Gillespie played against each other in the finals, the former couple winning out in the end, but not until after some very long and exciting games. The first and second prizes were very handsome. Among the invited guests during the two days were noticed: Miss Evelyn Tilton, Miss Perry, Miss L. Little, Miss B. Irving, Miss Monteth, Miss P. Irving, Miss P. Eberts, Miss Phipps, Miss A. Angus, Miss Bonnie, Miss P. Mason, Miss F. Gillespie, Miss G. Green, Miss Dunsinuir, Miss M. Dunsinuir, Miss H. Peters, Miss F. Drake, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Miss Todd, Mrs. V. Elliot, Miss Mara, the Misses Pitts, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. J. H. Gillespie.

At Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday morning the marriage of Mr. Henry Joseph Salisbury Muskett eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Muskett, of Clippesby Hall, Norfolk, England, and Miss Winifred Janet Walker, second daughter of Mrs. F. G. Walker, of this city and grand-daughter of Lady Crease, was solemnized. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Canon Beauland. The bride was attired in a dainty frock of white silk trimmed with Honiton lace, and bridal veil and bordered with Honiton and a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white bride roses. The follow-

In the City Churches

Christ Church Cathedral
Services: Holy communion at 8 a. m., morning service and litany at 11 a. m., evening service at 7 p. m. Canon Beauland will preach morning and evening. The music set for the day follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Andante in G. H. Smart
Venite and Psalms at 8 a. m. Canon Beauland for 11th morning, Cath. Psalter Te Deum Macpherson
Benedictus Barnby
Hymns 238 and 239
Voluntary—March of Priests . . . Mendelssohn
Evening.
Voluntary—Offertoire in F. Batiste
Processional hymn Elvey
Psalms for 11th evening, Cath. Psalter Magnificat Bridge
Nunc Dimittis Harris
Hymns 238 and 172
Vesper Hymn—"Jesus We Pray Thee"
Recessional Hymn 274
Voluntary—Fantasia B. Tours
St. Barnabas'
There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., and litany and 11 a. m. choral evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. E. G. Miller will be the preacher for the day. The offertory and the musical arrangements are as follows:
Organ—"Blessed is He" Mozart
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter Te Deum Maybrick in D
Benedictus Harris
Hymns 164, 549 and 239
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Organ—"Gloria in Excelsis" Andre
Evening.
Organ—"How Beautiful are the Feet" Handel
Psalms Cath. Psalter Magnificat Battishill
Nunc Dimittis Harris
Hymns 236, 528 and 238
Vesper—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace"
Organ—Festival March, W. H. Jude
St. John's
Rev. Percival Jones will preach in the morning, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.
Morning.
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
Venite Elvey
Psalms for 11th morning, Cath. Psalter Te Deum Burnett in G
Benedictus 6, 33 and 203
Litany Barnby
Organ—Postlude Handel
Evening.
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
Psalms for 11th evening, Cath. Psalter Cantate Crotch
Dons Misereatur Goss
Anthem—"Thou Shalt Be Holy"
More Woodward
Hymns 219, 222 and 234
Vesper Burnett
Organ—"Be Not Afraid" (English)
St. James'
Rector, Rev. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m., litany and sermon at 7. The music is as follows:
Morning.
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter Te Deum—1st setting Cath. Psalter Benedictus Troutbeck
Hymns 3, 171 and 279
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
Evening.
Organ—Voluntary Cath. Psalter Magnificat Smart
Nunc Dimittis Polton
Hymns 181, 540 and 23
Vesper Hymn Sullivan
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
St. Mark's (Cloverdale)
Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Matins at 11 a. m., children's service at 3 p. m., evensong at 7 p. m. Preacher, the rector.
Church of Our Lord
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning.
Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E.W.GILLETT LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

ing subject: "Behold How Great a Matter is a Little Fire Kindled." Evening: "A Little Not Ashamed of the Gospel of Christ!"
Morning.
Organ—Large Handel
Venite and Psalms at 8 a. m. Cath. Psalter Te Deum—XI Mercer
Hymns 255, 411 and 14
Organ—Choral J. W. Elliott
Evening.
Organ—Ave Verum Gounod
Opening Hymn 24
Psalms as set Cath. Psalter Magnificat—No. 1 Cantates
Dane Dipittis—No. 1 Hymn
Hymns 107, 187 and 186
Organ—Postlude R. G. Thompson
Central Baptist
Rev. Christopher Burnett, pastor. Sunday services in main A. O. U. W. hall (near the corner). The pastor will preach morning and evening. Subjects: Morning, "Life's Greatest Motive" (suggested by Mr. Kler Hardie's address); evening, "How Christ's Fifth Disciple Was Won."
James Bay Methodist
Corner Menzies and Michelson streets. W. Elson Dunham, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The musical arrangements are as follows:
Morning. "At the evening service the series of discourses on "The Religion of Today" will be continued. Subject of the seventh address is "Is Conversion Dead?" A cordial invitation is extended to all.
Universal Brotherhood
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 74 Government street—old Colonist block—every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day. The right of philosophical standpoint, and questions answered. Unsectarian and non-political. All are invited.
Christadelphians
Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas street, 7 p. m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject, "Has God Promised Heaven to the Righteous?" All welcome.
Christian Science
The Christian Science Society hold their Sunday service in the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, at 11 a. m. Subject for today, "Soul." Strangers welcome.

Thirty Things to Remember

1. That work is only a means, character is the end.
2. That sincerity is the foundation of all honest work.
3. That sorrow is the price most men pay for casting about.
4. That you label your own work.
5. That no one can hold you down if you are determined to succeed.
6. That a noble will is destined to do something worth while.
7. That seven roads lead to Rome.
8. That most people judge you by first impressions.
9. That few men succeed until they try.
10. That hard work is no small part of success.
11. That it takes longer to say kind words than those that cut.
12. That the only way to keep your credit good is by paying your debts.
13. That it is easier to do good work than poor.
14. That the more difficult things are to accomplish, the more worth while.
15. That a sensible employer is more anxious to push you ahead than to hold you down.
16. That you are one link in a great chain.
17. That ambition develops, selfishness thwarts, body and mind.
18. That rules are necessary to a business, but a sensible employer is more anxious to push you ahead than to hold you down.
19. That you can't learn everything in a day.
20. That the fact that you are being employed is a promise of good work.
21. That your boss often appreciates your work but does not find time to tell you so.
22. That times progress and methods change.
23. That it is legitimate to talk about your goods as long as you tell the truth.
24. That there is only one way to succeed, place them on the market to advantage.
25. That many a man might seek you as a customer if he could find you out.
26. That only cowards are afraid to venture.
27. That even angels are impatient of delay.
28. That unkind feelings are not marketable.
29. That it pays to dress well, even in business.
30. That every workman thinks if he were the boss he would act differently.

—New York Commercial.

It is possible that the peace conference will not, after all, prove abortive, but that a resolution will be passed to the effect that no war may be begun without formal declaration. Any power embarking on hostilities without this preliminary will be adjudged to have lost, even though it may win.—Punch.

Dawn of Home Rule Is Predicted for Ireland

John E. Redmond, M. P., who some months ago visited Ottawa predicts the dawn of Home Rule. Writing to the New York Times he says:

The wave of disappointment and depression which spread over Ireland at the breakdown of Mr. Balfour's bill on Irish government has spent its force and is subsiding rapidly.

A certain amount of disappointment was of course natural among the mass of Irish people who do not follow the intricacies of English politics very closely, and to whom the return of office to a Liberal government would mean an enormous majority and under an avowed Home Rule prime minister meant a revival immediately of Mr. Gladstone's bold and comprehensive Irish policy. But the leaders, and even the rank and file of the Irish political parties, knew different.

The moment Mr. Redmond, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane and Sir Henry Fowler joined the cabinet they knew that from this parliament no real Home Rule measures would be proposed. A younger man of sterner mettle than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might perhaps have split in his cabinet and the retirement of a number of his ablest and most powerful colleagues in the first year of the life of his government on the Irish question. But every intelligent politician knew that such a thing was outside the range of immediate practical politics. Yet even such men were profoundly disappointed with the Irish Councils bill.

A Great Opportunity Lost

They did not expect Home Rule, but they did expect an installment, that is

to say, they expected a limited measure, no doubt, but one which so far as it went, would be animated by trust in the people and would confer upon them real control of a portion at any rate of Irish government.

Instead of that they were offered a measure that enormously increased the power of the central government authority in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle, and did not trust the people with absolute control of any Irish matter, large or small. Everything the country did, even to the appointment of a junior clerk, was submitted to the veto of the Lord Lieutenant—that is, of Dublin Castle.

A great opportunity has most unfortunately been lost, for it would have been easy for the government to have produced a bill, which Ireland would have taken for what it was worth, and which at the same time would have been quite consistent with the attitude and pledges of the Rosebery wing of the cabinet.

Let it be remembered that the time for that appeal is not far distant. The government, I need scarcely say, was not left without advice by the representatives of Ireland, but it paid more heed to counsels which came to it from Irish officials who effected to know more about the real feeling of the people of Ireland than their own elected representatives.

It is the same old story, and it has had the old ending.

Good Thing for Home Rule

On the whole, I believe what has occurred is good for Home Rule. If the Councils bill had passed the House of Commons, most unquestionably it would have been rejected by the House

of Lords, and it would then have passed into the programme of the Liberal party as its Irish policy. That and that alone would have been the Irish policy submitted to the electors at the next general election, and Home Rule would have receded still further from the purview of the near future.

Now no such misfortune can occur. No policy of devolution or half measures can or will be part of the Liberal programme or be submitted to the electors at the next election. That policy is dead and buried. The Irish policy of the Liberal party must be Home Rule or coercion, and inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of the present Liberal party and the entire cabinet, except five men, is made up of those who believe in Mr. Gladstone's policy, I have little doubt that the next time the electors are appealed to Home Rule for Ireland will be a foremost and an openly avowed portion of the Liberal programme.

Let it be remembered that the time for that appeal is not far distant.

The Beginning of the End

The resolution adopted by the House of Commons, by a majority of 285, calling for the practical abolition of the House of Lords, will be followed by the House of Commons, and will carry it into effect. That bill will be passed by the lower house by enormous majorities and will be rejected sans phrase by the House of Lords. In an autumn session next year in all probability it will be again passed by the House of Commons and again rejected by the peers. That will be the beginning of the end, and it is not

much risk to prophesy that January, 1909, will witness a general election on the question of the House of Lords.

Should the Liberals return with a substantial majority, though largely reduced in number, for it must be remembered that their present majority is in the nature of a freak, then most undoubtedly we will be on the eve of such a modification of the constitution as will make the will of the representative assembly supreme and enable Home Rule for Ireland and a score of other great measures to be enacted.

Meanwhile in Ireland people are girding up their loins for a period of renewed and vigorous agitation.

This winter will see a Home Rule propaganda carried out in both Ireland and Great Britain on as great a scale as that which marked the intervals between the two Home Rule bills of 1886 and 1893.

Industrial Revival

Incidentally this great movement will push to the front a number of other causes which have recently sprung into vigorous life in Ireland. A general industrial revival and a great literary revival are on foot. A movement passionate in its intensity for further educational facilities is spreading among all classes of our people.

The remaining problem in connection with the land, namely the breaking up of the great grazing ranches and the reclamation of the soil, will be rapidly being solved by the action of the people themselves, who are not

content to wait for legislation promised for next session, but who by somewhat rough-and-ready weapons, but, I am thankful to say, without outrage or crime, are enforcing the edicts of public opinion. The whole country is full of active, vigorous life, and the depressing effects of the failure of the councils bill have almost completely disappeared.

Here and there we hear the voice of discontent and of discussion—when has Ireland, or, for the matter of that, any country been free from it? Mr. William O'Brien still remains at the helm of a pledge-bound party. A few young men, most of them quite sincere, are calling for a party in the name of the National party from the House of Commons, because with the impatience of youth they chafe at the delays and disappointments and entirely overlook the enormous and steady advances and concessions of the past twenty-five years.

But speaking of Ireland as a whole, the people, lay and clerical are united and hopeful and determined. They believe in the old policy of Parnell, a strong agitation at home, a pledge-bound and independent party in the House of Commons, and they have learned in bitter experience that the one calamity greater than any other conceivable is serious disruption in the National ranks. Every one concerned may take it from me there is, and there will be no such calamity.

The collapse of the recent bill was but a passing cloud, and all goes well with Ireland.

The New Fastnet Light House off South Coast of Ireland

Off the southern coast of Ireland, and four and a half miles south-west of Cape Clear, a remarkable rocky pinnacle known as the Fastnet rises in the Atlantic from deep water all around and ascends to a height of 100 feet above sea level.

For fifty years there has been a lighthouse on the Fastnet, and with the present flow of traffic to and from America it may well be doubted whether any lighthouse in the world has discharged more important duties than that on this lonely rock. It is Sir Robert Ball, in the London Times. The Fastnet is to the mariner the principal outpost of the Old World toward the New. The Commodore and the White Star liner sailing from New York to Liverpool lay her course from the American shores for the Fastnet. As the voyage is approached, completion of the coast of the passengers, hardly less than those of the ship's officers, are eagerly strained to catch the first beams of the light, the terminal point of the great Atlantic highway.

In 1891 the Irish Lights board decided that the time had arrived when the old lighthouse on the Fastnet must be superseded by a new lighthouse on the same site. The reasons for this decision were both various and urgent. The old tower had done its work well for nearly forty years,

but the fury of the Atlantic billows had at last threatened its stability.

In great westerly gales very heavy seas swept right over the rock. Blocks of stone two or three feet in weight were sometimes torn from the cliff, thrown on the top of the rock and even dashed against the tower itself. It is recorded that during a heavy gale a sixty gallon cask of water which had been lashed to the railings of the gallery 133 feet above high water mark was carried away by the sea. Even the tower itself trembled so much in such tempests that on the uppermost room a cup of coffee has been thrown from a table by the vibrations of the building.

No doubt after these admonitions much expense was incurred in strengthening the structure by an iron casing, and this expedient was temporarily successful. It was, however, always remembered that a lighthouse, built on much the same principle as the tower on the Fastnet, had formerly existed on "The Cal," another rock, exposed, like the Fastnet, to the force of the billows. In a great Atlantic storm in 1881 the Cal lighthouse was swept from the rock into the ocean depths. The lightkeepers fortunately found refuge in their low dwellings on the rock and they were rescued from their perilous position when the storm abated.

But there was another very important reason why the old Fastnet tower

should be replaced by a modern structure. The art of the lighthouse engineer has made great advances in modern days, and the light dispensed by the old Fastnet, though very good, was sometimes from the cliff, fell short of the perfection expected in the twentieth century.

Thus it was decided to build on the Fastnet rock an entirely new lighthouse and an equipment which should be in every way worthy of its unique position and of its supreme importance in the commerce of the world. This work has been most carefully planned and the new light on which £84,000 has been spent, started on its career of usefulness on June 27, 1904.

The turbulent seas which break on the Fastnet will but rarely permit a boat to be brought alongside the rock. Those who land there have generally to avail themselves of the derrick on the rock. A long job is swung out, then the bowline is lowered into the sea and the new light on which £84,000 has been spent, started on its career of usefulness on June 27, 1904.

The building of the new Douglas tower, 2,074 stones of cut granite were required, each stone weighing on an average two and a half tons. It will be admitted that to land all these stones on the Fastnet and to do so without any serious mishap, was in itself a noticeable achievement. A small steamer was especially constructed to bring the stones from the mainland.

Moored at a safe distance she raised a derrick from her hold to the deck. A wire rope from the steamer's winch and a wire rope from the derrick on the rock were attached to the lewis in the stone, which was then pulled overboard by the line from the rock while the line from the steamer was drawn out until the stone, just discernible in its submarine course, came within reach of the derrick. It was then hoisted up from the deck, water, conveyed forthwith to its place in the tower, and there securely cemented in while the next stone was being landed. The building of the tower occupied five years (1899-1903), for the work could only be done in summer, and even in summer the Atlantic weather caused many interruptions. The greatest number of stones landed and set on a single day was thirty-one.

Each stone was cut with dovetails, which united the stones of each course horizontally as well as vertically with the courses above and below. Thus the tower is practically a monolith. From its commencement, six inches below the high water mark, to the centre of the lantern, the height is 160 feet, and for the first twenty-four courses the tower is solid throughout.

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Sir W. H. Perkin Dead

In announcing the death of Sir William Henry Perkin, F.R.S., the founder of the coal tar industry, the London Times says:

It is barely a year since the international celebration took place of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of aniline dye. It never seemed probable that the foundation of the coal-tar industry, the celebration was preceded by a public meeting at the Mansion House in February, 1906, at which it was resolved to present Sir William for his lifetime with an oil portrait of himself, the portrait to become the property of the nation at his death; that a marble bust of him should be erected in the room of the Chemical Society, and that a Perkin research fund for the promotion of chemical research should be established. To carry out these objects, which received the hearty support of the scientific world, an international committee was formed comprising the most prominent men of science and industry in this and other countries. The report submitted by Sir A. S. Cope, A.R.A., and the A.R.A., were presented at a great gathering of scientists held at the Royal Institution last July, and on the same occasion he received the Hoffman medal from the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, the Lavoisier medal from the Société Chimique de Paris, and addresses or other marks of recognition from other societies in Europe or America. Sir William—he had received the honor of knighthood from his majesty a few days before—in acknowledging the presentation, recalled how when a boy of 14 he wrote to Faraday and received permission to attend his lectures on electricity at the Royal Institution. Faraday's late Faraday went to the Chemical Society to hear Perkin give a lecture on "Coloring Matter Derived from Coal Tar," and then encouraged him by his remarks. His father, who was a builder, was much disappointed when he took to chemistry, as he wished him to be an architect; but, nevertheless, when Perkin obtained the mauve, his father risked most of the capital he had accumulated by a life of industry by building and starting the works at Greenford-green. Sir William was entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Metropole the same evening, and there, as at the afternoon gathering, testimony to the great services to the world rendered by Sir William Perkin was borne by Mr. Haldane, Sir Henry Goswold, Dr. Haller and others. Other honors which fell upon him last year were degrees from the Technical High School of Munich and the University of Leeds. Last autumn he went to New York, where he was entertained by American chemists and manufacturers, and was received by President Roosevelt, afterwards receiving a degree from the Johns Hopkins university. Only last month Sir William Perkin received the honorary degree of D. C. L. at Oxford.

Sir W. Perkin was born in March, 1838, and was the youngest son of the late Mr. G. F. Perkin. He received his education at the City of London school, and left the school in his 15th year to enter the Royal College of Chemistry in Oxford street; he

there came under the influence of Professor Hofmann. At 17 he was already a private assistant in Hofmann's research laboratory; but so great was his scientific ardor that he also carried on experiments at home in the evening and during the holidays. In the Easter vacation of 1856, in the course of attempts to prepare guanine artificially, he was led to oxidize aniline, and obtained as product the coloring matter which afterwards became known as aniline purple or mauve. Although only 18 years old, he determined to undertake the manufacture of the dye—a bold resolve in one so young and inexperienced. Messrs. Pullar, of Perth, having pronounced a favorable opinion on it, the dye was patented on August 26, 1856. In June, 1857, aided by his father and brother, Perkin began building works at Greenford Green, near Harrow, where the manufacture was carried on successfully for many years; he was able to sell the dye at the end of the year. There was nothing to guide him on beginning—even the raw materials were not procurable at first; and the methods of using the dye had to be worked out. That a lad under 20 years of age should have been able to achieve success under such conditions is very remarkable and striking evidence of his wonderful tenacity of purpose and skill.

Perkin's services to his country and the civilized world did not end with the manufacture of mauve and the initiation of the coal-tar color industry. When, in 1868, Graebe and Liebermann announced their great discovery of a laboratory method of preparing madder-red or alizarin artificially from coal-tar hydrocarbon anthracene, having experimented with this substance when a student at the Royal College of Chemistry, Perkin was led to seek for a process which would make it possible to manufacture alizarin on the large scale; he was so far successful that his firm was able by the end of 1869 to produce no less than a ton of the coloring matter in the form of paste; the next year they made 4 tons, and in the third year 220 tons. In 1870 the Greenford Green works alone produced artificial alizarin; although the German manufacturers then began to make it, they scarcely competed with this country until the end of 1873. Perkin might also have claimed to have laid the foundation of the artificial perfume industry, for he was the discoverer of a method of preparing camphor, the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, the first natural perfume produced in the laboratory. And as the discoveries he made in the course of this work became of great value in connection with the manufacture of indigo artificially, he is also to be credited with a share in this, the most recent development of the color industry. Of late years he has withdrawn entirely from business affairs and applied himself with singular devotion to research work. The tiny ball set rolling by Perkin is now a huge globe. The success of mauve naturally led to the discovery of many other coloring matters, first in France and later on in Germany; now their number is legion, and the color industry is one of enormous importance.

May Come to Victoria

Apologies of the announcement that Paderevski may be induced to visit Victoria shortly, the following is reproduced from M. A. P. Paderevski, after an absence of five years, has returned to London, and has added new laurels to the great wreath he is preparing for himself.

Paderevski is extremely sensitive on the subject of inattentive audiences, as all true musicians are. Last year, while giving a recital of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" at the St. Carlos opera house, Lisbon, he was disturbed by the voices of two ladies conversing in the second tier of boxes. The pianist instantly paused in his playing and with a loud bang on the bass keys turned to the box. "When those ladies have quite finished their conversation," he said in penetrating tones, "I will continue." The ladies, covered in confusion, rose and left their box, and the pianist resumed his playing. He has always been extremely proud. Even in his days of poverty he was full of a strange dignity little understood by those who were his first patrons. He once played for a foreign princess for a fee of £46. There was a celebrated audience and Paderevski surpassed himself. Everybody was charmed, and the princess, in an outburst of condescension approached him when he was leaving with "You must really let me send you home in my carriage!" Paderevski drew himself up. "Thanks, madam," he said; "my own carriage is at the door." And he walked home just as he had walked to the house of the princess.

"My Friend Paderevski."

During his last visit to America the pianist was in a New York restaurant. He had ordered dinner and then retired to the cloak room to wash. He was just enjoying the soapy lather when he heard a loud voice calling him. He turned and saw a man in evening dress, poured in. "Say, boys, let me introduce you to my friend Paderevski," said the American in triumph. But "Friend Paderevski" is a common title at Morges, where the maestro has an estate. Here he entertains all sorts and conditions of men, from royal princes to broken down Bohemian musicians. In his house a number of the latter with him, and permanent boarders and pensioners on his bounty. As some of these are somewhat seedy in appearance, the musician was once asked how he disposed of them when honored by the presence of some person of exalted rank.

"It is extremely simple," he replied. "Those of my boarders who have dress suits join the party. The others are put into a omnibus and are driven to the hotel, where they enjoy a private dinner at my expense. Many prefer this to the constraint created by the presence of royalty."

Paderevski played superbly by Paderevski. They forgot their sombre environment in their delight at the marvellous music, and when they left each took with her the pianist's autograph.

A Reproof.

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Almost Brings Dead to Life

An apparatus for producing artificial respiration has recently been described in cases of suspended animation the action of the heart and lungs can be renewed.

Prof. George Poe, the inventor of the apparatus, does not insist that with its use life can be brought back, but claims, according to the Scientific American, that by artificial means applied through the instrumentality of the respirator persons killed by asphyxiation, poisoning or drowning can be resuscitated; that the death of persons under the influence of anesthetics while being operated upon can be prevented; that its use will prevent infant asphyxia at birth; that a drunken person can be sobered in a few minutes; that persons electrocuted or hanged—in the latter case where the neck is not broken—can be revived, and that the freezing to death of Arctic explorers can be obviated. These results are accomplished by stimulating normal respiration through artificial means.

A demonstration was made on a rabbit. Two grains of morphine were injected into the leg, after which four ounces of ether were administered. Dr. Poe was believed by the experimenters that life was positively extinct, as the application of every known test failed to reveal any sign of life. In this condition the tubes of the apparatus were applied to the rabbit's nostrils, and on pumping out the poison with one cylinder, pump oxygen into the lungs with a simultaneous movement of the valves, within three minutes the rabbit, but lately pronounced dead, was breathing naturally, and within six minutes it was running around the room. The ether was entirely out of the system, as there was no indication of nausea.

A Chinese laborer now undergoing imprisonment for theft and desertion from the Johannesburg mines informed the Magistrate that he left his work with the intention of walking home to China, and that he hoped to reach it by following the railway line.

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COURT HOUSE, VANCOUVER

Sealed tenders, superscripted "Tender for the purchase of Court House and site of same, B.C." will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon on the 3rd day of September, 1907, for the purchase of the Court House and the site on which it stands, being the block bounded by Hastings, Hamilton, Pender and Cambie Streets, situated in the City of Vancouver, being the property of the Province of British Columbia, together with all fixtures thereon, but exclusive of all movable furniture, carpets and linoleum, etc., and the steel filing cabinets of the Land Registry Office contained therein.

Each tender shall be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada in a sum equal to one-third (1-3) of the price mentioned in the tender, which shall be forfeited if the tenderer fails to complete the purchase in accordance with his tender and with the terms mentioned herein. The balance of the purchase sum shall be paid in two equal annual instalments, the first instalment being paid on the 1st day of January, 1908, and the second on the 1st day of January, 1909. Interest, however, shall be charged until the purchaser is in possession of the property, which will be on or about the 1st day of December, 1907.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 2nd July, 1907.

Parliament Buildings, Victoria

NOTICE is hereby given that the drive-ways in front and rear of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, ARE NOT PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES and may be used by the owners of the buildings, or by the Department or are desirous of entering and viewing the building. Automobiles, trolleys or other vehicles carrying passengers shall not pass along the drive-way in front of the building, but at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour. Through traffic shall be confined to the rear drive-way in the rear of the building is strictly prohibited.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 1st August, 1907.

NOTICE

Take notice that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Midway and Vernon Railway Company will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the undersigned, BARNARD & ROBERTSON, Solicitors, 15 Bastion Street, Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of electing directors.

BARNARD & ROBERTSON, For Midway and Vernon Railway Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Anyone wishing to communicate with me during my absence from Victoria, please address to me care of Victoria Post Office, B. C.

J. C. DAVIE, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the sale of the following parcels of land situated in the Esquimalt district, Province of British Columbia, viz: Section (110) one hundred and ten Esquimalt district.

Dated at Victoria, B. C. this 4th day of March, 1907.

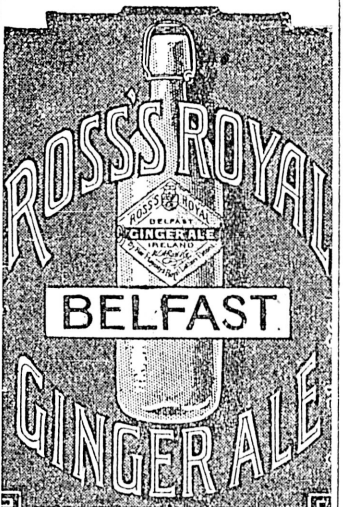
A. E. BANNISTER.

NOTICE

WHEREAS the Mayor of the City of Victoria granted a temporary transfer of the retail liquor license held by James Gibson Frank to sell liquors on the premises of the Victoria Hotel, No. 140 Government street, Victoria, B. C., from the said James Gibson Frank to the undersigned and which said transfer was subsequently ratified and extended by the Board of Licensing Commissioners on the 13th day of July, 1907, I, the undersigned, therefore give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the said Board for a permanent ratification of the said transfer.

Dated 8th day of August, A.D. 1907.

CHARLES JAMES TULK.



THE ORIGINAL BRAND AND THE ONLY GINGER ALE WORTHY OF THE NAME

TO RAISE QUAIL ON AN ISLAND

Capt. Ray Webster, lessee of Anacapa Island, will stock that little rock in the Pacific with quail if the authorities give him permission. He has made application to the State Game Commissioners. If permission is granted, which is expected, Capt. Webster will immediately proceed to trap a number of pairs of the little birds and take them to his preserve, twenty miles off shore. Anacapa would be a prime place for the raising of quail. There are no wild animals whatever on the island, such as foxes, wildcats, skunks, weasels, or the like, nor are there any snakes or other living things outside of rats, and it is not thought these latter would bother the birds, preferring to live in the fish leavings and about the houses of the island fishermen. The rats were left on the island by the wreck of the old steamer Winfield Scott in 1842. At one time there were herds of them, but they are getting scarce now. The quails put on the island would have a free run and would increase rapidly.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS and OTHERS

The Municipal Council have extended the fire limits northward and eastward from the present limits, so that all buildings erected must comply with the Building By-Laws of the city. See By-Law No. 526.

There also has been a By-Law passed stating: Every person intending to build in any part of the city limits before doing so must furnish the Building Inspector with proper plans of the intended structure, and take out the necessary permit for the work. See By-Law 523.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Building Inspector.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH BLACKBURN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Joseph Blackburn, late of Victoria, who died on or about the 15th day of July, 1907, are required to send or before the 15th day of August, 1907, to send by prepaid post, or to deliver to the undersigned, Messrs. Charles Blackburn and John Alexander Blackburn, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, their claims against the estate of the said deceased, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

BODWELL & LAWSON, Solicitors for Robert Charles Blackburn and John Alexander Blackburn, 34 1/2 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

SAYWARD DISTRICT

Take notice that D. J. O'Brien, of Vancouver, B. C., timberman, intends to apply for a license to sell timber over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of T. L. No. 8362, marked D. J. O'Brien's S. W. corner, thence N. about 30 chains to the E. line of lot 133, thence N. 30 chains more or less to the N. E. corner of lot 133, thence N. 30 chains more or less to the E. line of T. L. No. 9375, thence N. about 90 chains to the S. line of T. L. No. 10018, thence E. 40 chains more or less to the W. corner of T. L. No. 8362, marked D. J. O'Brien's S. W. corner, thence S. 80 chains to point of commencement

The Rise of Japan Fleet Created in a Night

The click of the trigger has ceased and the land now hums to the noise of the spindle. The Mannlicher gun-barrel has been stacked away, well oiled for future use, and the stocky Japanese is instead aiming hammer blows at rivet heads. A larger industrial host than England's is at work, and each man is half a day longer on his job. It is noisy and inspiring: What is Japan doing, and what is she doing it with?

Her wharves are few; her harbors are as yet unmade. It will not long be so. At Kobe I found the sampan journey ashore from my steamer a turbulent one. The ship cast anchor in a wind-swept roadstead, where lighting, as yet, is costly and on some days impossible. The Godown (warehouse) accommodations are as much a problem of congested terminals as in any American city. The government (not the municipality) will shortly erect a vast breakwater on the Onohama side. The project of digging a channel and bringing ships close to the shore is not favored at the moment. A ship can be loaded from both sides while in the stream. Yokohama is constricted by a breakwater built too far up the bay. The hills have crowded around Nagasaki's little bay, until it is almost smothered. Pierce tides, like a vengeance for the Russian fleet sunk nearby, tear at the buoy moorings at Shimonoseki and Moji. But whatever the hindrances they are going to be overcome by vast walls of cement, and the patriotic government has made higher walls of tariffs so that the cement shall be all Japanese which means wealth to the cement king, Asano, and his friends. It is Mr. Asano's plant which is supplying the cement for the new San Francisco. Not only the product cheaper, but it has more coherent power than the American Portland. It is slow in drying.

Osaka is both the city of sculptors, and the Manchester of Japan. Its citizens declare it is destined to surpass Hongkong and Shanghai as the leading emporium of the East. Eight years ago twelve million dollars were appropriated for dredging in Osaka bay, and six thousand tons ships can reach the once silt-barred port. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will soon have home-built fourteen thousand ton ships running. Osaka is now proposing to spend fifteen million more dollars to bring their like within lightning distance of her buds, and the smoke of a thousand mills tells you why. Japan for some time has been sending from Osaka a branch fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to

Bombay for five hundred thousand barrels of raw cotton a year, as compared with imports of three hundred thousand from America, and sixty thousand home-grown used in the mills. These mills ordered ten million dollars of looms and spindles from the Manchester and Bolton manufacturers. This Bombay cotton is carried five thousand miles for three dollars and twenty cents a ton, which shows how cheaply the Japanese can run boats, and passages, whether we like it or not, their approaching marine triumph in the China coastal and trans-Pacific trade where the white man's unsubsidized ships have to charge two and a half times greater freight rates per mile to pay expenses. The Japanese run their ships at fifty per cent less wages, even though a large part of the white man's crews are Mongolians, and still pay their stockholders never less than twelve per cent. The largest steamship company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, paid fifty per cent in 1906. The standard freight rate by American ships on four-quarter sacks across the Pacific is eight dollars gold a ton; on the Japanese lines, which are not in the conference it is three dollars a ton. A ton of coal is carried from Moji to Yokohama, seven hundred miles, for thirty cents gold, on Japanese ships, whereas we would lose money in carrying a hundred weight at that price.

Other Nations Complain

The British have complained; and last, the ambitious native China Merchants have objected, that the Japanese should enter the coast trade of China. The Japanese reply that they won the right of the Yellow sea when they destroyed in the thirteenth century the two armadas of Kublai Khan, that famous digger of the Grand Canal, whose fleets sailed from the now silted-up port of Chiao Chien in Fokien. (Do not miss this pilgrimage in memory of the great captain when you are at Amoy). Japan reaches results more rapidly in modern days. She only took ten years to put on the seas the world's most famous and victorious navy. She boasts that in five years more she will control the mercantile marine of the Pacific, and in five added years, have purchased and copied enough machinery to make her industrial production so vast that it will conquer on both sides of the Pacific. Japanese commercial flanking movements at sea have recently been as sudden as the famous appearances of Kuroki. For a decade the North German Lloyd have enjoyed what they first well won, the monopoly of the

Bangkok-Swallow service. Japan clapped alongside of it one sunrise a competing line and a running fight was made over the whole course and back again, until the Lloyds capitulated in a division of the service and concessions on another route. The next to be attacked were the lines long run by the ancient and honorable Scotch houses of Jardine and Butterfield, on the Yangtze, and latterly the service of twenty-seven vessels of the North German Lloyd between Shanghai and Tientsin. In the thick of the former fight the Japanese used methods which they declared would not be exactly proved to be hard-kid ones, of carrying cargo and passengers free between Shanghai and Honkong, winning a position accordingly in the centre of China, they did one commendable thing in instituting a new line, where even the Germans did not think of going, between Hankow and Chang-hai, through the famous Tung Ting lake. The modern steamers, drawing only four feet, effectively perform the service. For the due upkeep of this fleet in the Yangtze region the Yokohama Dock company have bought certain tsubo of land at Shanghai for a branch dock and the ship repair yard; a double invasion, therefore, of even her friend, Britain's, sacred Yangtze rights. It would never do to fatten the shares of the British owned local repair yard. Porridge Nippon! the shareholders of Farnham-Boyd's cry. But why recriminations over so unheroic a matter as business? The old Japanese retort. Three years ago the Japanese had not one vessel stemming the yellow currents of the Yangtze. Today they have thirty steamers on the river, operated as a branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, capitalized at six millions, and receiving from the Japanese government subsidy of four hundred thousand dollars gold. If anything ever leads to the annulment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it will be this act.

A Word Looking Backward

The first Japanese steamship company, the Yubin Jokisen Kaisha, founded in 1872, was, naturally, a small affair. The Cunard of Japanese shipping arose in 1874, in the person of the great Samurai, Yataro Iwasaki, who founded the more pretentious line, the Fuchi Kaisha. In shipbuilding nothing was done until the daring subsidy law of 1896 gave birth to the great shipyards at Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, and the Baronial Mitsui family's dock at Nagasaki, which are now building fourteen thousand ton merchant ships to join the vast steam tonnage of eight hundred

thousand accumulated mostly in the last ten years, which is a fleet, therefore, as imposing as the Hamburg-American line, with its three hundred and forty-nine vessels. These four hundred thousand ton passenger ships, which are for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's San Francisco run, will burn oil as fuel, thus being the world's pioneers in this respect. Twenty million barrels of California oil have been contracted for, to be delivered within the next three years. The oil will be refined in Japan at refineries being erected at Kobe, Moji, and Yokohama. Only twenty per cent duty will be levied on crude oil against forty per cent on refined oil. The oil will be carried in five subsidized tank steamers now being built at Nagasaki. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will not carry the oil in its mail steamers, as the heavier traffic on the Pacific is westbound and the space is all needed for merchandise. By touching at Vancouver with the modern steamers, drawing only four feet, effectively perform the service. For the due upkeep of this fleet in the Yangtze region the Yokohama Dock company have bought certain tsubo of land at Shanghai for a branch dock and the ship repair yard; a double invasion, therefore, of even her friend, Britain's, sacred Yangtze rights. It would never do to fatten the shares of the British owned local repair yard. Porridge Nippon! the shareholders of Farnham-Boyd's cry. But why recriminations over so unheroic a matter as business? The old Japanese retort. Three years ago the Japanese had not one vessel stemming the yellow currents of the Yangtze. Today they have thirty steamers on the river, operated as a branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, capitalized at six millions, and receiving from the Japanese government subsidy of four hundred thousand dollars gold. If anything ever leads to the annulment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it will be this act.

The plan is eventually to buy out the choice of American ships on the Pacific, and the Anglo-Japanese bank has a standing offer to loan twenty millions at five per cent for the purpose which is two per cent cheaper than the Japanese government is paying on its loans. This contemplates the purchasing of the Pacific Mail and Hill fleets of eight six-year-old ships, averaging eighteen knots, and fourteen thousand gross tons. They expect then to have only one remaining battle on the Pacific, but a hard one, because the same weapons will be used, viz., subsidy against subsidy. In the case of the eight steamers of the Canadian Pacific service.

In addition there is a modern sail tonnage of four hundred thousand, which is crowding back to the fishermen the cumbersome, but picturesque, high-sterned junks. Until recently the Japanese mail lines to America and England have enjoyed foreign masters and mates, partly because European passengers were thus attracted to their boats, and partly because the foreign insurance companies demanded it. But as Japan has entered the insurance field, this has all been changed on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the premier line. Captain Yagi now takes the fine ship Aki-maru, and Captain Kato, the Sodo-maru, to and from Seattle. The experiment was also introduced on the London line when Captain Mie took out the Iyo-maru.

Danger from Mines

Every Japanese merchant ship adds the name of maru, which is an adverb for motion. Shipping in the Japan sea will be carried on at immense risk for years. The average loss is one vessel a fortnight. On April 15, 1905, the Japanese sank the Russian and fifteen mines off Vladivostok to block the fast cruisers Gromobol, Rurik and Rossa, and in the early part of the war the Russians scattered as many to entangle Kamamura's squadron. No foreign warship will be permitted to cruise in the Japan sea for years.

The formidable of Japan's labor can be understood when it is stated that a dock for the Mitsui's war rock, large enough to put on the blocks a twenty-two thousand ton battleship. The cost per cubic yard for hand-dredging, blasting and removing, was only fifty cents. The highest wages paid to artisans in the empire are fifty sen (twenty-five cents) a day, given by Article 2 of the Japanese patent law, by which if the Japanese patent bureau publishes the description of any foreign invention it becomes Japanese public property and cannot be patented by the foreign owner. In this way, Japan has stolen ten thousand foreign inventions for the benefit of her people, and she has given exclusive right to Japanese firms and individuals to collect royalty on six thousand additional foreign patents. When the Israelites left Egypt with the borrowed valuables of their taskmasters, their thefts did not equal the debts their enslavers owed them, and, therefore, the unbecoming spectacle was not an altogether reprehensible embezzlement from the view of equity. The patent bureau of Japan has neither the nor the ambition of the frenzied god's ambition on its dishonored shrine and the Samurai must eventually come

famous. Entail mines of Manchuria, which come in good stead, for Chinese anthracite coal, owing to difficult transport, has been costing ten dollars a ton at Newchwang.

Here is just a little touch showing that the race can as easily revert, where experience teaches. A swift war vessel on the ways at Kure is being built with the old-fashioned flaring clipper bows which keep the decks clean of many a sea which the British and French knife-edge simply cut under. The Japanese lights on deck and wants a secure base, with such comforts as do not militate against utility. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha merchant ships also adopt the clipper bow, and no hardship is experienced as the ships come to no wharves in the East.

The little empire, which is smaller than Scotland, and supports far more people than the British Isles, performs uses, many unique footholds. Swamps which are too poor to bear rice are put under toll to produce the matting rush. In one prefecture, Okayama, which faces the Inland sea, three hundred thousand rolls a year, worth one million dollars, are woven for export. These old industries with a lingering sentiment are yet retained to clans and sections. Fukuoka prefecture comes next with one-quarter of the production.

Reverse of the Shield

Here is the reverse of the shield. It was humorous yet it was mendacious. I found Colgate, Armour, St. Julien and a thousand more copyright labels pirated on Japanese inferior canned and bottled goods, offered throughout Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. A shameful authority for national theft is Article 2 of the Japanese patent law, by which if the Japanese patent bureau publishes the description of any foreign invention it becomes Japanese public property and cannot be patented by the foreign owner. In this way, Japan has stolen ten thousand foreign inventions for the benefit of her people, and she has given exclusive right to Japanese firms and individuals to collect royalty on six thousand additional foreign patents. When the Israelites left Egypt with the borrowed valuables of their taskmasters, their thefts did not equal the debts their enslavers owed them, and, therefore, the unbecoming spectacle was not an altogether reprehensible embezzlement from the view of equity. The patent bureau of Japan has neither the nor the ambition of the frenzied god's ambition on its dishonored shrine and the Samurai must eventually come

forward and do some shop cleaning for its weaker commercial brother. If Japanese progress is to be permanent and live in the smile of the nations, Japan cannot too earnestly consider history's eternal lesson that moral strength is pre-requisite to armaments in conquests of herself and her enemies. Japan replies that she must hasten to pay her war debts, that her national debt is already fourteen per cent of her national wealth, against America's debt, which is one per cent of her wealth.

In April, 1906, the editor of the Toki Nichi introduced a bill in the Diet to prevent newspapers copying telegrams without the consent of the paper which had paid for the telegram, but the House of Representatives, on the suggestion of O. Oka, editor of the Tokyo Shimbun, threw out the bill, so that the Japanese steal patents from the world they are also pirates of copyright among themselves. It is risky to lend an ambitious Japanese student your book; he will translate it; he will have it published in his name, leaving yours off, of course and immediately his fame as a scholar is enhanced in the eyes of his dual patron. If you expostulate, he asks if he is not the expounder of the Japanese version, and offers you a glorious dinner when he receives an appointment in the civil service as the protégé of the duke who affects literature as a part of general politeness. The Japanese apologists are sufficiently patriotic to be blind to every national criticism, but they are lavish enough in reviling their betters in the home virtues. To quote the smart Mabuchi in the homey seventeenth century: "The Chinese, bad at heart, are good only on the outside; the Japanese, being straightforward, can do without moral teaching. The Chinese have theoretical morals; the Japanese have sufficient morals."

Japan was winning some wonderful commercial victories years before she sighted her arms for war. She was and is selling America twice what she buys, which is probably the most significant achievement of the island. Japan's best customer, but now she sells China more than she does America, which is distinctly in line with her ambition. Immediately the war closed her imports decreased five million dollars a month and her exports increased by the same amount, all because the soldiers of Okuma went back to the silk and cotton looms the porcelain kilns and the matting sheds which they had deserted for a while—John Steward Thomson.

A Doctor for Seventy Years

St. John, N. B., Aug. 1.—The 70th anniversary of Dr. William Bayard's entry into the practice of his profession fell today and the plans made to fittingly observe the memorable occasion were successfully carried out. Not only from members of the medical profession in the city proper, but from outside points, including the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, the veteran physician's Alma Mater, came congratulatory messages, conveying the best wishes of men high up in the medical world. They bore striking testimony to the esteem and respect with which, after his long life and arduous labors in his profession, the grand old man of medicine is universally held.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon members of the St. John Medical society assembled at Dr. Bayard's residence, 201 St. John street. The president of the society were expressed in a beautifully engrossed address read by the president, Dr. T. H. Lunney. A letter was read from Dr. I. W. Doherty, of Rexton, N. B. After congratulating Dr. Bayard on his anniversary, Dr. Doherty, next to Dr. Bayard, he claimed to be the oldest registered physician in New Brunswick, and added that the 1st of August of the current year would make his sixty-seventh anniversary. A letter from Dr. M. Chisholm, of Halifax, president of the Maritime Medical society, was next read, accompanied by some verses appropriate to the occasion. The president also read telegrams from the New Brunswick Medical society and the Canadian Medical association. Dr. Thomas Walker followed with an address which he read on behalf of the graduates of the medical faculty of Edinburgh university, Scotland. A few days ago Dr. Walker received the address from the university with the request that at the anniversary celebration he would act and their representative and present the address to their esteemed graduate.

Dr. Bayard, in his reply, was deeply affected. He felt deeply touched, he said, by their expressions of regard and esteem, and would ask them to accept his deep thanks for the many kind and appreciative words which he had listened to. Dr. Bayard is also in receipt of a personal letter from Dr. McPherson, of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Medical Association, a post which Dr. Bayard himself formerly occupied.

Chats on the Old Days

In an interview with a reporter Dr. Bayard chatted over the early days in the practice of his profession. He was asked about the first fee he ever received. Dr. Bayard opened his desk and took out a small elaborately chased, silver object like a match box. "This is a case with two lancets in it," he explained. "I visited Liverpool on one occasion before I graduated at Edinburgh and I met a Dr. Cameron who was attempting to bleed an old lady—blood-letting, you know, was common in those days. I asked him to let me try, as he was not very successful, remarking that I had bled hundreds of people in St. John. After some hesitation, he consented, and the result was very satisfactory. The lady afterwards sent me this case with my crest and name on it, and that was my first fee."

The interviewer asked what was the most difficult operation Dr. Bayard ever performed. The doctor was for once at a loss. Seventy years opened up a long vista of practice. "I think," he said, "that my record of nineteen operations for strangulated hernia with the loss of only three, is the best answer I can give. The number of recoveries is said to be in general practice only seven per cent. After I returned from college, in

November, 1837, the doctor went on, "I was not a day in St. John before I started to practice, being then associated with my father. Like all young doctors I suppose I had a great respect for my own learning and ran considerably in my own opinion on my first case. It was even worse when I was called to treat a man in convulsions. My father cured her in ten minutes by preparing to cut off her hair. Turning to me the old gentleman remarked, 'Bill, you don't know much about hysteria!'"

The year of the cholera, 1854, was mentioned, and Dr. Bayard spoke of the hard fight the doctors had with the plague. "In one day and night," he said, "I visited eighty-two patients. The mortality was very great, and little was known about the disease at that time. As an instance of the sudden way in which men were stricken, I remember a very prominent citizen calling on me one morning as I was leaving for St. Andrew's. He was no more sick than you are. He died the same night!"

The fire of '77 is an event which Dr. Bayard has good reason to recall. "I just now," he said, "and the subject was mentioned, 'and I was with only the clothes I had on my back. It cost me the savings of half a lifetime. As I walked up German street after the conflagration every house was gone. My health and strength and the many years Providence has given me have enabled me to weather the storm."

An interview with a member of the medical profession, whose memory could extend back to the days of Dr. Bayard would be complete without a word as to the progress which the science has made in his experience. The doctor was asked to give a brief outline of some of the most important advances which had taken place. "Looking back to 1837," he said, "almost a revolution has occurred in the theory and treatment of many diseases. The abstraction of blood in those days was regarded as necessary in a case of inflammatory disease, and it was some years before the modern world realized that rest, and hot or cold applications, together with the use of certain drugs, should be substituted. Milk, too, has largely taken the place of stimulants."

The microscope, new since my early days, has done wonders for medical science. The theory of diseases, as an example, owes its existence to it, and to chemistry. The thermometer, now in every doctor's pocket, was little used until 1856. Electricity and chemical analysis must not be forgotten, but the most distinguishing features which I can recall are anesthetics, antiseptics and the germ theory. The power to give painless sleep on an operating table has paved the way to surgical operations which at one time would have been considered criminal. I can call to mind a case where more than one was required to hold the sufferer and his cries could be heard in the street. Antiseptics have greatly lessened the mortality from wounds and almost revolutionized their treatment."

"If I were to say anything on the progress of surgery, I should have to use technical terms. The modern surgeon to give one instance, would not hesitate to open the cranium and remove a tumor. Before 1870 the interior of the cranium was a dark continent. The same advance has been made in regard to nearly every part of the human anatomy."

Dr. Bayard has visited every province in Canada and crossed the Atlantic twenty-one times. There is not a town of any size in this province to which he has not been called. Among

his distinguished patients he treated the Marquis of Lorne while the former governor-general was staying in St. John.

Every honor which his brethren in the profession in this province could bestow has been tendered him, as the framed testimonials on the walls of his study bear witness. His record of seventy years in harness is declared to be without precedent, and that the university which conferred his degree upon him in the year Queen Victoria ascended the throne, should desire to pay him tribute is regarded as a fitting climax to his long and successful career in the cause of humanity.

Although the British War Department has moved into new premises, it has not apparently outgrown the passion for unreasoning routine for which it was famous in the old days. Devoted to the use

Inventor of Boats That Glide

Gliding boats, or craft which skim the surface of the water, have been known for centuries, but have been divided into the hull and sometimes divided like a catamaran. Count de Lambert uses five planes 10 feet long and about 4 feet broad. They are placed a foot apart, and are slightly inclined and turned upward from back to front.

But while they lift the hull above the surface and thus do away with the resistance caused by the prow cutting through the water, they also emerge slightly themselves. Consequently a certain amount of resistance is created, and the very object of the defect is defeated. To overcome this defect another application of the principle of the plane has been devised in this country, the first account of which was published by the Scientific American in its issue of March 3 last year. William H. Meacham described the first gliding boat constructed on this side of the Atlantic. Its planes were kept submerged entirely, and at whatever speed she ran, and in this he claimed a great advance over all previous preventions. He has probably hit upon a device of which all subsequent gliding boats will be but modified, with such improvements as experience may direct.

Instead of placing the planes on the keel of his craft, he suspended them at the extremities of a framework fastened to the hull. They were so deep in the water that when they rose they lifted the body of the boat into the air and yet remained themselves completely submerged. The hull, so to speak, hung upon little each of which terminated in an inclined plane.

Though his first model was constructed very roughly, and he had at his disposal only a low-power engine, Mr. Meacham obtained surprising results. He raised completely out of the water a boat capable of carrying two men, with a total displacement of 550 pounds, with two planes, the combined area of one of the planes forward one, rigged at the bow, was only 15 inches by 30, and the other at the stern, was 18 inches by 36. This gave him a total plane surface of 7 1/2 square feet, and if his engines could have developed a higher speed and fifteen miles this could have been materially reduced with safety.

The faster the engine travels the greater the lifting power of the planes. Consequently when speed is got up the angle at which the planes hang from the horizontal may be diminished. Mr. Meacham has utilized this fact to overcome the difficulty, which arises from the increase caused

of the press to witness the unveiling of the Cambridge memorial recently were three adjoining rooms. It was not until the unveiling had taken place from room Number 104 to Number 105, and, the distance being only a matter of a few steps, he thought the journey might be uneventful. He discovered a messenger guarding an imaginary line in the corridor across which a notice was extended announcing "No thoroughfare in two courses of an hour or so the King and Queen and some of the royal family were expected to come that way, and the notice had been put up. Still, the messenger courteously explained it was quite possible to get to Number 105. A guide was summoned—the New War Office is so large that a lot of the he done without a special permit from the Secretary of State. One is almost pained to know that the War Office's motto is not *festiula nulla rectorum*."—London Chronicle.

Chance Meeting With Kirsten

It was during one of my usual walks through St. Peter's parish, where I knew every mother's soul, that I met Kirsten the other day and as usual she had a bag full of news to tell, and well knowing how useless it was to try to get away from her, I sat down at the wayside and let her eloquence flow.

"Yes, I tell you, Peterson, it was a shame that I wasn't invited to Anders Joergen's funeral, and it is as sure as we sit here that had Anders Joergen been alive I would have been the first to be asked to his funeral."

"He was a good fellow, was Anders Joergen, and don't you forget it, but he was worst to himself, for it's no use saying, he had become too fond of whisky, that was his misfortune."

"Pastor Hansen, the minister, once said to him: 'Don't you know, Anders

Joergen, that whisky is man's worst enemy?'"

"Sure thing," said Anders Joergen, but I know, too, that the Good Book says you shall love your enemy."

"That is all right, Anders Joergen, but the Book does not say you have to swallow him."

"Well, of course, Anders Joergen had a crazy loon of a woman and maybe it was just as much her fault he took to liquor, for such a woman can surely poison a man's life, sure she can."

"I was in to see him the day before he died, and then Karen, that was his wife, was sitting at his bed talking to him."

"Tell me now, Anders Joergen," she said, "how many people do you think I ought to invite to your funeral?"

"Oh, I don't care, Karen; I have other things to think of than that; just you let me die in peace." "Anders Joergen, all you care for is to lie down and die and I have to have all the bother. At least you might tell me whether you want six or eight men to carry your coffin and do you think it is enough to give them some cake and a cup of coffee, or do I have to get some beer and whisky and get set a regular table with a hot dinner and let them all themselves up when we come back from the funeral. But you don't care a rap, all you do is to die—you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"But she did give him a fine funeral, Karen did, I am told, for I know nothing myself, not having got an invite."

"But I did get an invite to Peter Christoffersen's funeral, and you can just bet that couldn't be beat." "Peter was in his coffin, a looking fine with a dahlia in each hand and all covered with green fir twigs and lavender. And the coffin had carved angels' heads and figures and down at the feet were carved two doves billing. And around it was 10 candles in black, and Peter from all them played hymns most beautiful on his harmonica. Yes, it was fine, sure enough."

"And the coffin stood in the open door betwixt the parlor and the dining room, where we had our fill, and it was as if Peter Christoffersen looked at us and said: 'How proud of you people came here to my funeral and many thanks, because you want to follow behind my coffin. Now, just eat all you can. I know mother has seen to it that there's enough and plenty to eat, and don't be afraid to take a few whiskeys, too.' That is just what he would have said if he had not been dead, for he was always a hospitable man, Peter Christoffersen was."

"And now, Peterson, I don't know if you remember, that Peter had had three women he didn't get along over well with the first two. And he was not the man to deny it, either."

"I remember one Sunday he went home from church with the minister and it set in to rain hard and hard, and we needed rain, too, for everything was just dried up in the field."

"And then the minister said: 'Now I wish the lord would let it rain all day and night, then everything would just come out of the ground fine.' 'Well, that is easy for you to say that, Parson, but if you had two women buried in the cemetery just like I have, I am sure you wouldn't pray just that way.'"

"Now the parson didn't like that way of talking as a rule, but he could not help smiling just a wee bit." "And look here now, Peterson, you can't have forgotten Farmer Jostesen at Joergensmunde farm. He did not marry at all, still he was rich enough

to support a woman and all the children he might have had, for he had a love affair when he was young with a poor girl, his old man would not have him as much look at, and he never forgot her, that was the story."

"But this was what I was going to say about Jostesen—he had never liquor when he was young, but he did learn to like it rather too much. And it was this way:

"One day Dr. Hanneken drove up to his house and Jostesen stood at the door and then the doctor said: 'Jostesen, how's your health, Jostesen. Good as ever, I suppose. You are not of those who believe in being sick.'"

"That's sure, doctor. I am glad I am as well as I am, now that I am an old man, but there is one thing bothers me—I can't fall asleep nights. Don't you know something that could make me sleep, but you know I don't want any medicine, for I don't take any stock in that trash." "Well, one thing to do," said the doctor, "you must take a hot rum, after you are in bed; that is sure to make you sleep." "I don't like that, either, doctor, being as it is that I have never taken any liquor in my life, and besides, if my old housekeeper should find out she would think I had become a toper, and she would worry the life out of me."

"Your housekeeper need not know anything about it at all. You told me once that you shave yourself every night before you go to bed."

"That I do," said Jostesen. "Then all you have to do is to ask your housekeeper to give you plenty of hot water for shaving every night, and then you can have a bottle of rum in your closet."

"That's no bad idea," said Jostesen; "I think I'll try that." "Now, some four months later Dr. Hanneken drives up to Joergensmunde one day when Jostesen happened to have gone to town, but the old housekeeper was there."

"The doctor didn't come earlier in the day, Miss Grierson, but how is his health nowadays?"

"Oh, he is well enough," says the housekeeper, "and he certainly sleeps like now. Sometimes he does not wake up until noon, but I am afraid there is something wrong in his upper story."

"How is that, Miss Grierson?" "Oh, he seems all right, but for one thing, doctor, he has taken into his head that he must have six, eight times every blessed day, and I have to keep water boiling all day long."

"That is what Dr. Hanneken told after Jostesen died, but I guess I have told you enough today to make you sick and tired of me, and I will keep the rest for some other day, when you are not in such a hurry."

And Kirsten strolled along one way and I the other.

Scorching at Meals

Lawrence Mott, author and automobilist, condemned scorching at a dinner.

"I condemn," he said, "scorching and the scorcher, but I don't condemn the scorcher unheard. I don't condemn the accused man hastily. Hasty condemnation is always a mistake."

"Once on a Canadian railway I got off the train for a five-minute luncheon at a railway eating bar."

"There was a man beside me gobbling away, and when he finished I heard him say bitterly, as he took out his purse:

"Call that a ham sandwich? It's the worst ham sandwich I ever ate. No more taste than sawdust, and so small you could hardly see it."

"You've got yer ticket," said the waiter. "This here's yer ham sandwich."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

break in front. On steep mountain slopes exceptional care must be taken of the sides and rear. As the supports are burned from beneath the logs and snags, they go tumbling down the mountain setting fresh fires on the mountain side and down in the timbered canyons. It is often necessary to trench completely around

Much of the work of the fire fighting can be done best at night. This

is especially true of work which has to be done close to the fire. The wind usually dies down in the evening, and in the cool dampness of the night the fire burns much less fiercely. A patrol of the firebreak for fires set on the outside by sparks from the burning

should be kept up at night for the reason that the sparks and the tiny fires started by them can then be more readily detected and extinguished. Night work in the mountains, however, is very difficult owing to the roughness of the ground. Clambering about

the steep slopes in the darkness or in the uncertain light of the forest fire is often a dangerous matter.

Even after a fire is under control the danger is not past. Every smoldering stick within the burned area is

capable of being fanned by the wind into a blazing brand which may throw sparks across the firebreak. Each spark is a potential forest fire and those which do not die out at once must be patiently hunted down and destroyed. As soon as the ground

and ashes have cooled, the fire fighters enter the burned area and throw sand dirt over the smouldering logs and stumps. Burning trees not yet fallen are felled in order that they may not throw sparks into the neigh-

bering forest. This work continues until no further danger appears to exist. Even after a fire appears to be entirely extinguished it sometimes bursts again into life. To guard against such a contingency, however, the rangers include the scene of the

fire in their patrol for several days after the regular work of fighting and extinguishing the fire has ceased.

resistible and always operating, and just as we may expect the harvest in due season, we may be sure of the triumph of these eternal forces that make for man's uplifting. Have faith in

your form of government, for it rests upon a growing idea, and if you will but attach yourself to that idea, you will grow with it.

But the subject presents itself in another aspect. You must not only have faith in yourselves, in humanity

and in the form of government under which we live, but if you would do a great work, you must have faith in God. Do not call me a preacher, for I am but a layman: yet I am not willing that the minister shall monopolize the blessings of Christianity, and I do

the blessings of Christianity, and I do not know of any moral precept binding upon the preacher behind the pulpit that is not binding upon those who occupy the pews. And I do not know of any moral truth binding upon the Christian whose acceptance

would not be helpful to everyone. I am not speaking from the minister's standpoint but from the observational standpoint of every day life when I say that there is a wide difference between the desire to live so that men will applaud you and the desire to live so that God

will be satisfied with you. Man needs the inner strength that comes from faith in God and belief in His constant presence. The man who is trying to be good so that men will see him is sure to come upon the time when he discovers that they would be most desirous

thinks that the world is not looking
and that he can take a vacation.
Then he falls. The man who believes
that God's eye is ever upon him and
endeavors to live as in the sight of
God, is not looking for a vacation, and
is not so apt to stumble. We are

weak enough in the presence of temptation even when fortified by the faith of God. How helpless and hopeless we are if we do not admit responsibility to a personal God.

Man needs faith in God, therefore to strengthen him in his hours of trial

to strengthen him in his hours of trial, and he needs it to give him courage to do the work of life. How can one fight for a principle unless he believes in the triumph of the right? How can he believe in the triumph of the right if he does not believe that God

stands back of the truth and that God is able to bring victory to truth? The man of faith, believing that every word spoken for truth will have its influence and that no blow struck for righteousness is struck in vain, fights on without asking whether he is to

fall in the beginning of the battle or
to live to join in the shouts of tri-
umph. He knows not whether he is
to live for the truth or to die for it;
and if he has the faith he ought to
have, he is as ready to die for it as to
live for it.

Faith will not only give you strength when you fight for righteousness, but your faith will bring dismay to your enemies. There is power in the presence of an honest man who does right because it is right and dares to de-

the right in the face of all opposition and has been true through all history that "One with God shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight."

If your preparation is complete so that you feel confident of your ability

ity to do great things; if you have faith in your fellow men and become a co-laborer with them in the raising of the general level of society; if you have faith in our form of government, an seek to purge it of its imperfec-

tions so as to make it more and more acceptable to our own people and to the oppressed of other nations; and in addition you have faith in God and in the triumph of the right no one can set limits to your achievements. This is the greatest of all the ages in

which to live. The railroads and the telegraph wires have brought the corners of the earth close together, and it is easier today for one to be helpful to the whole world than it was a few centuries ago to be helpful to the neighborhood.

the age of great opportunity and of great responsibility. Let your faith be large, and let this large faith inspire you to perform a large service.

trot along, the bounds mine has taken may frighten you. If that is so, pardon, excuse my excitement, my pain, my fear. Remember that I love you that we are promised one to the other

Germaine.

Perhaps even more grave in the matter of accusation is the latter than old Madame Laforest wrote to her son in 1900. She accuses him of extorting money from her, of being idle, dissolute, ungrateful. She refers to his having often threatened her with death. She refuses to see him again unless he will turn over a new leaf and work at his profession.

The doctor's defence is that his wife was a hysterical woman, afflicted with ideas of persecution, and set on by her relatives, who hated him. As to Germaine Billard, he admits having made her his mistress, but he excuses himself by reason of his unhappiness at home. He had broken with Germaine some time before his wife's death, so that if love for Germaine was a motive for poisoning his wife that might have happened at any epoch, but not now. A great number of the neighbors are on the side of Laforest, as they roundly declare that his wife was a mad woman, insanely jealous, and always making his life miserable.

The Drama of the Hour

Laforest has given the experts al

the information they desired, and it is said that they have discovered that his wife succumbed to a disease of the liver which he had not diagnosed, but which would account for her symptoms. With the doubts, the conflicting opinions, and deepening mysteries, the interest of the public here is rising; and nothing is wanting to give the drama a passionate and poignant interest.

During the visit of Admiral Yamamoto to Montreal recently, an interview with him was held. He pointed out the aid of such degrading methods as the employment of so-called spies. He said that the greatest sympathy between the Dominion and ourselves should be the greatest sympathy between the Dominion and ourselves.

When the Emperor Meiji, and his successor, the Emperor Taisho, decorated the King, and the King, in turn, decorated the Emperor, they founded Order of Chivalry of Merit. The Order would be complete that did not include His Majesty among its members. The King has founded his own Order since his accession, though he has enlarged the borders of the Victorian Order. His Majesty's own creation is distinctly democratic, a fit the times, for not a single royal belongs to it. It is limited to those whose works and deeds have won for them the place of the social and artistic and economic history, and when the Order of Merit was instituted in 1902 by the King, the number of members was limited to twelve, but it was quickly extended, and now numbers nearly a score. Hereditary birth

and breeding have no chance in winning this Order. It is the Order of

Brains, and it says much for the King's astuteness that he should have seen that the time for such an institution was at hand. His first choice of members more than justified the new departure.—*London Mail*.

Professor of Egyptology

London, England: The Hakluyt Society

London Times: The University of Liverpool is clearly determined not to content itself with the role assigned in some quarters to our newly-established seats of learning, or to devote it to a more exclusively to studies bearing more or less directly on modern industrial life. In particular, it has taken a prominent part in the study of archaeology, and especially in that fascinating branch of it which is connected with the Valley of the Nile. It has an accomplished professor of Egyptology in the person of Mr. Garstang, and it has carried out fruitful investigation

on its own account. The annual exhibition of the objects discovered—the

The site chosen was Abydos, which has already been a rich field for the explorer, and the scarabs, ornaments and inscriptions cover a wide range, dating from about 2,000 to 1,200 B.C. There are also Stelae of Ptolemaic and later periods, and objects coming down to the first and second Christian cen-

are attributed to the 12th and 13th dy-

distasteful, and many of them are of singular interest and beauty. Among them are two or three fine representations in bronze of Osiris, one of which was covered with gilt, with inlaid eyes, and a falience hippopotamus is of a somewhat unusual type, as is also a wooden statuette of a woman and child, the body being somewhat long and the limbs short, although length of legs and arms is the prevailing characteristic of the period. The figures, too, as in some other examples recently discovered, are of a negroid rather than a purely Egyptian type. Other relics—in excellent preservation—are a monkey in a cage, cats, a baboon, and a beautiful vase for offerings, representing two trussed geese. The workmanship and grace of form and feature in some cases suggest Greek art. Figures of two men wrestling on a slab, worked in colored limestone, are of somewhat puzzling significance. One of the most exquisite specimens is an ivory seal—a child with finely-wrought features. A bronze battle-axe, in human shape, and a bronze razor show the progress of metal work nearly 4,000 years ago, and a singular Kohol pot with a slide in the middle of the lid, a palette and rubber for the grinding of cosmetics, combs, perfume pots and other articles show that the arts of feminine adornment and vanity have reached a high degree of perfection under the 12th and 13th dynasties. All these are assigned to the period. The latter remainder date from the Ptolemies, and some manifestly show workmanship of a Roman type, and of three or four centuries later date.

-o-

"George, the cook has gone."
"Let her go. I never liked her."
"But she took all my currant jelly and both my best tablecloths."
"Let her go."
"And she carried off the recipe for waffles with the apple sauce."
"What's that? Which way did she go? Why didn't you call the police?"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The World of Labor

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Wednesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Bookbinders 2nd and 4th Friday
Butchers 1st and 3rd Saturday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Sunday
Carpenters Alternate Mondays
Cigar-makers 1st Friday
Electricians 2nd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Laundry Workers 4th Tuesday
Longshoremen 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 2nd and 4th Friday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Printing Pressmen 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons 2nd and 4th Friday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday
Stereotypers 2 p.m., 2nd Tuesday
Tailors 1st Monday
Theatricals 1st Monday
Tinsmiths 1st and 3rd Sunday
Walters 1st and 3rd Wednesday

During May 287 employees were injured in Canadian industrial accidents.

Austria has 2,404 local unions, with a total membership of 323,099.

Industrial insurance agents organized a union recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., the first of its kind.

The strike of railway employees at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has ended. Disputed questions will be arbitrated.

The 40th annual British trades congress will assemble at Bath, England, September 2nd.

Oklahoma City, Okla., flour mill employees have organized and applied to the International union for a charter.

One prison contractor in the United States owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons and six States.

Yorkshire (Eng.) Miners' association resolved recently to apply for a further advance of 5 per cent. in wages.

Steam Engine Makers' Society of Great Britain had 127 branches at the close of 1906, an increase of seven in the year.

The International Typographical Union now has a membership of a little more than 50,000 distributed in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The statement is made that not less than 60,000 laborers will be needed in Canada this season for the construction of new railroads.

Laundry workers at San Jose, Cal., are still out, and intend to remain out until they are granted their demand for an eight-hour day.

In the United States 1,500,000 servants attend to the wants of 6,000,000 who believe that the housework should be done by others.

Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statistics record a working population of 17,500,075, of whom 6,505,510 are women and girls.

A movement has been started to organize the 200,000 or more Italian railroad employees all over the United States and bring about a higher scale of wages.

J. D. McNiven, ex-M. P. P. for Victoria, and now a Wage Officer at Ottawa, spent a few days of last week in Toronto on official business.

Wages of the Northumberland, Eng., coal miners were recently advanced 5 per cent., as a result of the recent coal boom. This is the sixth quarterly advance since 1900.

Women compositors of Christiania and Bergen, Norway, are to be paid the same rates as men, after five years' apprenticeship and the passing of a test as to being fully qualified.

According to the label report, there were something like 1,250,000 union-made cigars manufactured in Minneapolis, Minn., in March. Practically all members of the union are at work.

The Wisconsin Assembly has passed a bill limiting the hours of railroad telegraphers to eight a day, and has also passed a law giving street railway employees a ten-hour day with-in twelve.

The shipwrights of Copenhagen, Denmark, have struck work, an increase of wages having been refused by the employers. The answer of the Employers' association was to lock out the organized men.

Building contractors all over the Northwest are crying for carpenters, brick and stone masons, plasterers, paper hangers and electrical workers at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for eight hours' work.

The weavers, who have been on strike in Pawtucket, R. I., have voted to return at the increase offered by the proprietors. The operatives asked for an advance of 1 cent a yard, and they have accepted 1-4 cent.

Patternmakers' league of North America spent \$3,300 in organization work in the eastern coast states last year, and since that time new members of the union have received \$200,000 in wages as a direct result of that work.

Electrical workers, machinists and blacksmiths of Great Falls, Mont., who recently went on strike, have signed a contract for five years. All the smelters' employees are now back at work and all are bound by five-year contracts.

Wood workers employed in the flooring and planing mills of Chicago, Ill., have signed a new agreement with their employers at 10 per cent increase in wages. The agreement provides for the employment of union men exclusively, and is effective for one year. The scale runs from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day for nine hours' work.

Encouraged by the success of the operations of the loan fund plan which was established six months ago, the Minneapolis, Minn., Cigar-makers' union has decided to go a step further

In the way of looking after its membership in a pecuniary way. A plan is to be considered to establish a banking system on a small scale, to be operated under the direction of the union.

It is claimed for the Journeymen Barbers' union the unique distinction of being the only labor union that has never had a strike yet in spite of this fact the conditions of the journeymen barbers have been constantly improving. Shorter hours, better wages and Sunday closing are some of the results of organization in the craft, which now has a membership of 40,000.

A shipbuilding combine has been entered into between Harland & Wolff, Belfast, and John Brown & Co., of the Clyde, Glasgow. The two firms have hitherto turned out the largest and best known Atlantic passenger liners afloat. The Lusitania, built by John Brown & Co., at Clydebank, how undergoing her trials, is the largest vessel in the world; and the Adriatic, recently delivered by Harland & Wolff, Limited, ranks next amongst British-built ships now in actual service. They will employ, in collieries, blast-furnaces, iron mines, at home and abroad, steel works, armor plate mills, ordnance works, and in their engineering works and shipyards over 30,000 men earning more than £2,500,000 in a year in wages.

The year 1906 was characterized by a growing popularity among the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees for the written agreement, which were secured in 98 local divisions. Forty per cent. of the agreements were made for the first time. The number of members receiving advances in wages was 30,950, aggregating upward of \$1,600,000 annually, the increases varying from a fraction of a cent to five cents an hour. The men on the Troy and Albany cars are negotiating a new agreement for the coming year.

The Trades and Labor congress of Canada will open its convention in the Legislative hall of Manitoba on Monday, Sept. 16. The officers expect this convention to surpass all former meetings in attendance. In former years an organizer was put into the field a few months prior to the convention. This year, however, three organizers were placed in the field, in the persons of Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg; Mr. Allan Studholme, M. P. of Hamilton, and Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P. of Montreal. It is said that Mr. Trotter has sent in between 35 and 40 affiliations from the city of Winnipeg, and from all along the coast, the most encouraging reports. Mr. Trotter has been in Victoria and Vancouver for the past week or two and is doing good business.

The fifty-third convention of the International Typographical union will assemble in Hot Springs, Ark., tomorrow. The people of Hot Springs are making elaborate preparations and look upon it as one of the most important events in the history of their city. The Business Men's league have made great preparations for the entertainment of the delegates and their friends, whom they estimate will number 3,000. The recent establishment of the eight-hour day in the book and job offices throughout the United States and Canada at a cost of \$2,000,000 to the craft indicates that the Typographical union's power for good is augmented as the years progress, and that the wise and conservative administration of the affairs in future will place it far in the vanguard of the trades union movement.

The wages of mill hands and loggers have advanced considerably of late, the following being the prevailing rates:

Skidroad men	2.50	per day
Fallers	4.00	4.50
Buckers	3.50	4.00
Hookmen	5.00	5.50
Rigging slingers	4.00	4.50
Swampers	3.50	3.75
Engineers, per month	\$0.00	\$5.00
Head Sawyers	6.00	
Second Sawyers	4.75	
Millwrights	4.00	
Laborers	2.25	3.00

Another suit for damages for injury in a lumber mill was decided in favor of the plaintiff at the recent Vancouver assizes when a special jury in the case of L. J. Brown vs. the Pacific Coast lumber company awarded Brown, breaking an arm and injured for \$5,000 for injuries received last September at the company's mill at Coal Harbor through a truck breaking through the floor of the mill and precipitating a heavy log against Brown, breaking an arm and injuring his hip to such an extent that he had lost the use of the leg. Another damage suit, that of Tabor vs. Vancouver lumber company, in which Tabor sued for general damages for an unstated amount, was settled by the litigants and a statement to this effect was accepted by Mr. Justice Clement and the jury discharged. It is stated that the plaintiff agreed to accept \$1750 in settlement. Tabor was employed as a doggerman placing logs in position on a carriage for the band-saw. On the occasion of the accident he was standing by the carriage when the saw encountered a bolt or spike in a log and glancing off struck Tabor, almost severing his leg. The leg had to be amputated.

On the 1st of July there went into force in England an amended Workmen's Compensation act. This is really an addition to the Compensation act of 1897. Sir Robert Peel's "Health and Morals of Apprentices Act," 42 Geo. III. c. 73, was the first factory act properly so called. It was a long step, also, from the opinion of parliament in 1837, that it is required by "principles of justice and good sense, that a workman should have his employment," to the voice of the House of Commons in 1897 that "sound economic doctrine requires that the employer shall take all the ordinary, and extraordinary risks involved in the carrying on of his industry." Since the 1st ult., every workman in England, incapacitated by accident while at work for over two weeks, may receive a weekly payment amounting to not more than half his average weekly earnings, not to exceed £1 (\$4.86) per week. In case of death, those dependent upon him receive a sum equal

to at least three years' wages, not less than £150 (\$729) and not more than £300 (\$1,458).

The Judicial committee of the Privy Council has declined to permit an appeal in forma pauperis from the decision of the Ontario court of appeal in the case of the Metallic Roofing company against members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International association No. 39, says the Montreal Gazette. By the original judgment the company was given \$7,500 for damages caused to it by the calling out of its work people and by the publication of libellous statements in regard to its methods. While the judgment was against individual members, the property of the international and local unions was made liable for the amount. This judgment was maintained on two appeals, and now the Privy Council declines to interfere with it under the circumstances in which the application was made. As the case stands, therefore, the property of an unincorporated trade union is liable for damage done to a third party by its members. And it would seem that the employer in such a case is entitled to recover. As the situation stands now it is calculated to make trades union managers and members careful in their proceedings.

The following case under the Workmen's Compensation act was settled in the county court last week: On 11 last L. E. Gower, while working at an accident whereby he lost his left hand. He was running a planer when the belt came off. In order to stop the machine he had to pass in front of the planer to reach a lever and in making the effort he slipped on some shavings and fell on the planer, with the result that his hand was taken off at the wrist. Since then he has been unable to work. Under the act of the plaintiff, if he recovered judgment would be entitled to half the amount of his wages from the time he was incapacitated till he is able to secure other employment or his indemnity reaches the total of \$1,500. The defendants claimed that Gower was negligent in keeping the space around his machine free from shavings, but the plaintiff showed in evidence that the Victoria steam laundry had the contract for removing the shavings and had failed to do so. His honor found that the applicant was not guilty of serious or wilful neglect within the meaning of the statute, and found in his favor on those two points. He has been awarded a weekly indemnity of five dollars from the 25th of March to the 1st of August, and as he has obtained employment on and after the latter date as tax collector for the city, at a salary larger than the wages received by him in the employment of the respondents, the weekly indemnity ceases on the 1st of August. Provision is made whereby, in the future, if circumstances change, the matter may be opened up again under the provisions of section 9 of the first schedule of the statute.

Black Game and Capercaille

J. Cyril Crowley, writing in the Canadian Courier says: The capercaille or the cock of the wood died out in Great Britain about the year 1769. In 1828 and 1829 it was introduced from Broadbaird to the island of this grand bird to its former home. In 1838 and 1839 his Lordship obtained fifty-four adult birds from Scandinavia with the result that they have bred and multiplied in the old woods about Taymouth Castle, and Godal, it is thought, an unusual thing to walk in these magnificent woods without seeing a few "Capers." I personally have seen these grand birds on the hillsides of Perthshire and a finer sight than a cock caper speeding through the thick forest or bring his wings about him to find; the hen too, I have seen on her eggs, and a good mother she is, but more especially if she seen to advantage when the young are hatched off.

Her devotion is touching in the extreme. Upon the approach of an enemy she feign to be wounded and fall about in the most helpless manner, to all appearances suffering from a species of acute fit, doing all in her power to attract the foe from her family. On one occasion I found a nest by observing a quantity of feathers around it. I was told by the "Capers" supposed that the fox had captured one, but suddenly my eye fell upon a hen sitting; what her enemy had been I do not know, but that she had driven it off after a prolonged struggle was certain. The nest is merely a "scrape" as it is called by the Scotsman. No nest is made, and sometimes there is no attempt at concealment. The eggs are merely laid in a scrape in many and various positions, some, as I have said, quite in the open, some in bracken, some under the roots of a rock or a tree root. The average number of eggs is about eight or nine, and the period of incubation twenty-four days. The most dangerous time for the birds is when the young are a few days old when every fox and crow in the vicinity is busy bringing up its young. These birds are polygamous, and to have too many cocks upon an estate will ensure a diminishing stock. The early spring sees many fierce fights between the males for the possession of the community of hens. Their food consists first and foremost of young shoots of the Scotch fir and pine needles.

The black game, a black cock and gray hen, are also inhabitants of Scotland and parts of England such as Exmoor and Dartmoor, and at one time were found in Surrey around Aldershot and Farnham, but have long since been shot off in that country. They are in fact on the decrease throughout Great Britain generally. These birds are, as the caper, polygamous. The gray hen is a good mother, especially when the young are hatched, and she certainly hides her nest more securely than the caper, but she has one great fault, which is carelessness. It does not seem to matter to her whether she is covering all her eggs or not. I have often seen a hen sitting well with an egg, and sometimes two others, at least a foot away from the nest, and it is seldom a gray hen will bring off the whole clutch of eggs.

The bird will sit well and defend her nest against any small foe such as a crow or rat. In habits this bird is very similar to the caper, in fact they sometimes interbreed, and hybrids are shot nearly every year in Scotland.

The Count-Doctor, I have such a bad cough. What can I do for it?
Doctor-Well, sir, you must remember that you are no longer in your first youth and you must take care of your general health. So you had better leave off smoking, take no alcohol in any form and do not excite yourself in any way; do not—
The Count-The mischief, doctor, what am I to do then? Nothing but cough?—Lustige Blaetter

A Japanese Colony

A Japanese colony? Is there really such a thing in New York City? Of course, New York is the most cosmopolitan city on earth, and a man fond of cosmopolitan ways of living may make a trip around the world with more comfort and less expenditure than Jules Verne's hero simply by staying on Manhattan island and exploring it. But where is the Japanese colony? The trouble with it is that it has no fixed locality. It is in a nomadic state. It is no isolated community with distinct boundaries. It is scattered.

To arrive at any precise information as to how many Japanese there are in New York is rather difficult. Some say 1,000, others about 1,200. Like all foreign communities they have their societies and clubs, their boarding-houses, their social circles and gatherings. They do everything, even to the celebrating of their native holidays, with a calmness and quietness peculiar to their race, and any eccentricities they may have remain unnoticed by the casual observer of cosmopolitan life. The colony consists largely of merchants, wholesale silk and curio dealers, importers of camphor, rice, tea, mats, paper, colors, porcelain and straw goods; of art and college students; a few writers and artists; of servants, of sailors, of vaudeville performers who have made the city their headquarters, and finally a few men of letters who stay in New York by choice.

If any nation has a special talent to appear cosmopolitan, it is the Japanese. Unlike the Chinese they possess the faculty of adapting themselves to existing conditions. The Japanese college students are the best example. They dress like the rest of the boys, drink and smoke, and even indulge in the college games. At home, true enough, they may put on a kimono and occasionally prefer to squat on the floor according to native custom, and indulge in a bath of 110 degrees or more, that would seem to Americans unbearably hot.

The pleasures and sports they enjoy are strictly American—rowing, excursions, tennis, golf, bowling, billiards, football and even card playing and amateur theatricals. There are young students who can recite with equal facility Schiller's poems and Maréchal's speech in "Julius Caesar," and there has been witnessed a college theatrical performance in which Japanese boys took part in the Pickwick Papers. It was ludicrous to say the least, although he played his part fairly well.

To the enthusiasm for American college sports there is one small club whose members meet to practise their national jiu-jitsu, a scientific method of wrestling and boxing that only lately has become known in the west. There was formerly much mystery about this jiu-jitsu and the members were under an oath to reveal none of the secrets of this ancient art, but lately quite a number of teachers of this system of physical culture and it enjoys no longer the charms of secrecy.

The number of students of the various colleges and institutions fluctuates, although it always represents a large percentage of the Japanese residents. It was larger a few years ago than it is today. Some of the students are sent by the Japanese government and others are here through the generosity of private benefactors, who pay for their education and living expenses, but the majority come at their own account to satisfy their native curiosity and thirst for western knowledge. Some of them arrive almost penniless, and if they are also friendless, as many are, they have to go to New York and later on to the city of the future. These would-be students generally become valets, butlers or cooks, the easiest occupations for them to obtain under the circumstances.

The Japanese servant is favorably known for his efficiency. He is at present quite the fashion, and commands a salary of \$35 or more a month. He is worth every dollar of it. The Japanese servant of the word, but servants with the air of gentlemen. They are dignified and clean and conscientious; they cheerfully perform their duty and mind their own business. The majority of them are of a studious nature, desirous to educate themselves or to learn a trade. A Japanese servant who can quote Shakespeare, who will read Spenser after dinner, or who can recite some wise aphorism of Emerson while polishing the silverware, is quite the order of the day, as any family who has ever employed a domestic from the land of the Rising Sun can testify.

The centre of social life is the Japanese club in West Eighty-fifth street. It was founded in 1895, and is the foremost and most exclusive Japanese social organization in the city. The club house is by no means a palatial mansion, but merely consists of a few elegantly furnished rooms, rather bare, with pictures of the Japanese emperor and empress as principal ornaments. Here a number of Japanese gentlemen, notably merchants and men of means, and the members of the consular service congregate in the evening, dine, smoke, read Japanese papers and discuss the problem of the Far East. Here the occasional holidays are observed and occasional banquets to famous native visitors are given.

The inferior status of the Japanese is very marked when an assemblage of men is thus seen together. An American feels himself gigantic in comparison. One becomes conscious that one is among another race, although its representatives are all correctly dressed in black. Comparatively little of the native language comes to the surface. Of course the conversation is held in the native tongue and the gentlemen will salute each other according to native custom, by placing their hands upon their knees and rapidly bowing three times.

When they are among themselves they also may drink one another's health in sake, although generally they prefer to do it better in champagne or wine. One can hardly blame them as sake, tasting somewhat like sweetened and diluted whiskey, is rather a stale and awkward drink. The way it is served in red lacquer cups, shaped very much like after-dinner coffee saucers with a base deep enough to be held between the fingers, is the only redeeming feature. The Japanese are not strong cigar smokers, and many still cling to their native pipes, and some of the fragrant odor coming from the diminutive bowls will excite the visitor's wonder if not admiration.

The Japanese woman is a decided rarity in New York. A few women the wives of either merchants or members of the consulate, a few saleswomen and students, and perhaps the adopted daughter of some American who resided in Japan make up the female contingency, perhaps not exceeding forty in number. And yet it is in the home of these few married couples that one gets a more intimate knowledge of Japanese life. Of course they all dress in the American fashion and live, transients as they mostly are, in apartments furnished very much like ours. Only a scarcity of furniture and a preference for screens and floor mats may be noticeable. On the wall a kakemono (scroll picture), the work of some native painter, may remind you of the Orient. A delicate wooden stand holding a vase with flowers or a cabinet with some rare specimens of gold and black lacquer boxes and ivory ornaments and pieces of satsumaware and porcelain, which the lover of curios would give much to possess, may greet the eye and give assurance of exquisite taste. The lady of the house—with a stature of the average American girl of fifteen—may wear a slightly different coiffure from what we are used to but she is otherwise present a strictly tailor-made appearance, particularly when guests are expected. She may, however, initiate us into the Japanese style of tea-making.

Although the Japanese of Manhattan seem a somewhat serious and solemn appearing little band, they even have their humorists. But where do these men make use of their specimens of wit? Why, there is quite a literary circle in this colony, which issues not less than three distinct publications—two weeklies, the Japanese American Commercial and the Weekly Times, and a periodical, the Japanese American. They are curious little sheets, published and written as they are in English, while the editors, general staff and contributors are all Japanese. The colony has, too, one poet—one lone poet. He has big brown eyes, very sad and mysterious in expression. His hair is long and straight and silky, and he looks the part as well as most of his clan. He writes in English. Then there is a Japanese artist, who has made quite a reputation for himself as an illustrator. He studied art in New York and has abandoned all the ideals of his countrymen in regard to art. He draws as we do, but despite his Americanism, there is an Oriental flavor to all his best work. There are few persons of mixed Japanese and American blood in New York, and most of them are young. The Japanese are gradually overcoming their strong prejudice in this respect, and it is said that the majority of the Japanese here are in favor of mixed marriages and cherish the desire to marry western women, although they could hardly become more Americanized than they are now. The Japanese of New York City is apt to pride himself upon his Americanism, but his admiration is after all merely a surface quality. Deep down in his heart he is essentially eastern.

No matter whether they are permanent residents of New York City or mere transients the influence of Dai Nippon still lies heavily on each individual; the heart and nature beneath American clothes and manners remains Japanese. They may show little feeling and convey still less in their speech, but they are well informed concerning all the events of their distant home, and whenever something of national importance occurs the little Japanese colony is simply wild with excitement. Every victory of the recent war was exultantly celebrated by the exiles in Manhattan, and more than one banquet was given at the end of which they sang with tears in their eyes their national anthem, and also, if not with equal fervor, at least with polite enthusiasm, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 22.—"Never has there been in this country such convincing evidence that the life and prosperity of a city rests largely on its newspapers, as was exemplified in Butte, Mont., a city of 90,000 people, where for thirty-nine days the newspapers all were suspended because of labor troubles," declared Arthur B. Bailey, a New York broker, who was here this week en route home after a trip through the northwest. Mr. Bailey says the spring stock of goods were not more than one-quarter disposed of. Business men admitted they never before half appreciated the value of newspaper advertising. The circular letter and handbill brands of exploitation were tried but proved dismal failures.

The inferiority of billboard advertising to the daily papers was attested by the theatres, which languished for patronage because the public were deprived of reliable information concerning the plays. The stock exchanges were hit hard. Outside investors refused to take serious account of the circulars purporting to give correct quotations and held back, awaiting the guarantee of accuracy which goes with the recognized and reputable daily newspapers. "Wild rumors filled the air," Mr. Bailey said, "which had a depressing effect on business in general. Multitudes of stories were circulated. It was reported that the leading grocer had failed for hundreds of thousands of dollars. The owner of the largest departmental store in the state was said to be on the verge of bankruptcy. His solvency was doubted. As a matter of fact the merchant was laying off clerks by the score because the absence of newspaper advertising had left his aisles empty."

"It was rumored that a former mayor had killed himself, that a prominent brewer killed, and he had to hasten home from a winter resort to convince his friends he was alive. Rumor divorced a dozen couples and started unfortunate stories the newspapers were forced afterwards to deny. Rumor, in short, provided conclusively the service which newspapers perform in keeping the people informed of the truth."

"If you want to see a chaotic condition go to a city where there are no daily newspapers issued for a month or more," Mr. Bailey said in conclusion.

"Ah, that's pretty!" said Mr. Snooks, looking over a number of architectural designs "What is that?" "That," said the architect, "is a fifteen-hundred-dollar bungalow!" "What will it cost to build it?" asked Mr. Snooks. "About \$8,000," said the architect—Judge.

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

For Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Feathers and all Millinery Supplies

BARGAINS FOR AUGUST

Ladies' Long Gloves, per pair..... 50c

Creme Cloth, all colors, per yard..... 20c

Muslins, per yard..... 10c

Crum's Prints, per yard..... 12c

Our first consignment of Ladies' Fall Suits will arrive last week of present month.

EDDY'S

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The Amateur Photographer—Photography of Children

(By A. V. Kenah)

The subject of my talk with you this week is the photography of children; probably the most of us in the course of our experience are called upon at one time or the other to make pictures of those young members of our family who are not only near and dear to us but who also through the cunning mannerisms peculiar to themselves exert such a potent influence on our daily existence. It is obviously necessary for us if we are to get the best out of our little subjects to get right away in touch with them and try to forget that we are grown up and have passed the time when we took delight in toys and other play-time objects. Children do not appreciate grown up manners and are at a loss how to account for them; what they want is a playmate and one who will forget himself and sink his individuality in their own. It is not given to all of us to be able to do this, but unless we can do it is no good to try to attempt to make successful pictures of children and if we desire success in this direction we must make up our minds to forget that we are grown up and place ourselves once more on the level of childhood.

Probably no subject that we can take up offers us more ground on which to work than that of illustrating the many and ever varying phases of child life and though we may be called upon to exercise a degree of patience that is not wanted in more prosaic subjects, we nevertheless have an ample reward if we are successful in our endeavors. When we consider the amount of energy that is expended by literary men in the amusement of children we can perhaps appreciate in some small degree the extensive field in which we have to operate, and more especially when we take into our calculation the ever rapid changes that each year brings about, it behooves us to give more than ordinary care to the manner in which we approach this subject. Too many of us are inclined to think that children are of no very great importance to us and to fancy that all that is necessary to do is to get a camera fixed upon them and to release the shutter and all will be right, but those of us who are more experienced know too well that if we want to get the best out of them it is necessary to sink our own individuality into that of theirs. A child lives in a little world all of its own and if we want to portray this it is necessary to get into this or else we shall miss the essence of the whole thing and only produce something that is foreign to our intentions and anything but artistic. We must abandon the general view we take of things and try to place ourselves back quite a number of years and endeavor to look once more upon the varying aspects of life in the same way that we did when we were children ourselves, and free from all the anxieties which come upon us as we take on the burden of manhood.

Mind you there is an element of pleasure to be extracted from it if we go about it in the right spirit, but we must be careful to so approach our subjects that they are unconscious that we are grown-ups and only appeal to them as one of themselves. Now that is just where the majority of us fail; we will not put ourselves into correspondence with our subjects and the natural consequence is that we do not get the best out of them, but only something that they have been forced to give us against their will. Another thing too many of us forget is that children are very sensitive and it does not do to treat them in the same way that we would those who are grown up. The great thing that we require is patience and the more of this virtue we possess the greater will be our success in the natural portrayal of children. Try to get them in their natural surroundings as much as possible and do not waste your time in bothering to pose them in positions which do not appeal to them but which, on the contrary, only upset them. Make up your mind that you are going to get on the friendliest possible terms with your subject and go out of it and get on with what is the particular thing they are interested in. The tastes of each child vary and no two children are alike in their tastes, and therefore it is necessary to keep a keen eye open and observe without being observed in which particular line of amusement our subject is interested. It is just on account of this method of approaching our work that the amateur stands a better chance of getting a really natural picture than the professional as the latter has always to contend with the trouble of the formal business-like appearance of the studio which is very apt to altogether disconcert the little subject. An amateur on the other hand can choose his own time and opportunity for making his exposure and provided he goes about his task in an intelligent manner and has a fair general knowledge of the principles of photography there is no reason why he should not turn out very creditable pictures of children. Of course I do not mean to imply from this that the professional photographer cannot turn out better work upon children than

in our power to cultivate whatever natural affection we may have towards children so that no time may be lost in winning their confidence once they come before us to be photographed. Whether women make better photographers of children than men is an open question; obviously they should do so as their manners are less brusque than those of men and she must indeed be a curious woman who does not instinctively love children and who does not feel herself drawn towards them by the winningness of their simplicity. I think too that they possess more tact than we do, and if there is one thing more than another wanted in the way of virtue in approaching and handling children it is tact; women are, as a rule, less formal in their manner than we are and I suppose it is this sim-



The Secret

ilarity that appeals so strongly to the little ones. Of course there are plenty of exceptions to this rule, as all of us are familiar with the tremendous affection that every child who ever met him had for Lewis Carroll, the well-known author of "Alice in Wonderland" and many pretty stories are told of his great love for children and of the delightful parties that he got up for their entertainment and amusement. Lewis seemed to be able to get right to the very heart of his little friends and nothing pleased him better than to spend his time in their society and to live over again the days of his youth. Other men have shown the same attributes to a greater or lesser extent and if we want to get the best out of our young sitters it is certainly up to us to cultivate this spirit of simplicity and to try to forget that we are grown up when we get among the little ones for the purpose of taking their photographs. I think that

an amateur, but I do say without any fear of contradiction that it is necessary for the professional operator to use more than ordinary skill in the way he approaches his childish subjects if he wishes to turn out work which will not only be satisfactory to his clients but also a pleasure to himself. A natural liking for children will go far to help us in our task and, indeed, I think it quite hopeless for anyone who does not love children to think of getting good photographs of them. Children want to be handled with the greatest care, but if we love our little subjects it is surprising how soon we can gain their confidence, and once we do this we can do pretty well what we like with them. A child seems to instinctively know whether the photographer likes him or not, in the same way as a dog seems to be able to tell in some way or other whether any given person is a lover of animals, and therefore it behooves us to do all

some of the most beautiful pictures of children that I have ever seen were those taken by Mr. Spraight of London, England, and the collection that his firm presented to Her Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, was indeed something to be proud of and created a tremendous amount of interest in England at the time it was done. It may be thought that I have unduly emphasized the importance of getting into touch with the manners and ways of the little ones, but I can assure you I have not done so, as it forms the very ground on which our success or failure will stand, and until we acquire the art of interesting children and getting them to like us it is no use to attempt to photograph them.

Apparatus.

I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the most suitable camera for the portrayal of child-life is that known as the reflex or twin-lens. This type consists of a double or twin camera with two lenses which are accurately paired. By means of this instrument it is possible to watch our subject on the focusing-screen right up to the moment of exposure as any alteration we may have to make in the focusing will also at the same time be done on the sensitive dry plate, and consequently we are free from the bother of the focusing cloth and dark-slides, and all we have to do is to get our subject in more or less the position we want it to take up and then wait our opportunity to snap the shutter. Another great advantage with this type of camera is that it is less obstructive than the more widely one that has to be fixed on a tripod, and therefore the chances of disturbing the child or of making it nervous are less than with the formidable instrument we usually see in the studio. Some children are a great deal more difficult to take than others but as a general rule I can advise you to leave them as much to their devices as you can, because if you do not worry them the chances are that they will pose themselves far better than you could and you must just wait your opportunity to get the best expression possible.

If you are not fortunate enough to possess one of these twin-lens cameras there is no need why you should despair, as good work can be turned out with even the simplest type of instrument, but you will find that you will often miss your best chances if you have to be bothered with putting dark-slides into position before you can release the shutter. I have often secured excellent pictures of children with only a cheap hand camera of the box pattern, and as a matter of fact I prefer this type to one that you have to pull-out, as there are less movements about it and therefore I can devote more time to the subject itself, and not have to be bothering myself with always altering the focus with every small movement of the sitter. Films of the roller type are also great friends of mine for this class of work as they permit one to so quickly change without making any fuss. Of course the great difficulty we have to contend with in photographing children is to get them to keep quiet and wherever it is possible to do so I strongly advise you to give an instantaneous exposure as you can then do so without calling the attention of the child or disturbing it in any way. Use a shutter that works as noiselessly as possible and let all your actions be as unobtrusive as you can, as no child likes to be fussed, and any fussing on your part will only serve to excite him in making it dislike you and you will never be successful in getting a natural picture of it. Naturally enough you want to use a lens that is capable of working at a large aperture, as if you employ one that cannot be worked at a larger aperture than F 16 you will have to go outdoors to do your work and will then have to operate only in bright light.

General Instructions

Remember in photographing children, as in all other portrait work, the main and predominating feature is the face, and you should try to so arrange the pose that the eyes of the person looking at the picture instinctively are drawn to the head; all other details should be more or less subordinated to this general principle and therefore it is as well to work with as open an aperture as possible,

as then the details of the background are not unduly emphasized. I personally think that for studio work there is nothing more suitable for children than the perfectly plain white background or else the plain tinted one, as children are so simple themselves that they will not make a great deal of elaboration, and a heavy or fancy background seems altogether foreign to their nature. I remember once seeing some very charming studies by Mr. William Gill. In this case he used a plain dark background but he generally broke this up with some piece of furniture and got his subject to pose in some full-length attitude, and by taking the picture when the sitter was actively engaged in something, e.g. smelling a vase of flowers, was enabled to introduce sufficient life into the photograph to compensate for the heaviness of the background. In this particular instance the background was also quite in harmony with the sitter, as the little maiden was dressed in one of the long loose gowns peculiar to the early Victorian period. Many charming pictures can be made by giving the child some toy to play with, though if the subject be very young it is better not to give it anything in its hands as the probabilities are that it will insist in sucking it, and then if you try to take it away you will only succeed in making it cry and it will probably be hopeless to take a photograph. As a rule, if you are using toys it is better to have more than one child in the picture, as then they will play together; in this case do not disturb them, but let them do just as they like and just watch your opportunity for making the exposure. The photograph accompanying this article was taken when I was in Vienna and was the direct result of a quarrel between the two children after a lot of persuasion they were eventually induced to settle their differences, and in a manner peculiar to children, did so in a very loving and sweet way. These two mites, as a matter of fact, were exceedingly devoted to each other, and their affection for each other was quite touching and the cause of considerable amusement to their parents.

In conclusion, let me remind you once more that simplicity is the keynote of success in taking photographs of children, and if you wish to make really natural pictures of the little ones you must make up your mind to exercise a great deal of patience and do all in your power to bring yourself down to their level of thought and in every way possible make them feel that you are their friend.

Answers to Correspondents.

Rules:—Write on one side of the paper only; state your trouble as clearly as possible and send your letter in addressed to "The Photographic Editor, The Colonist," so that it reaches me not later than Wednesday morning.

W. E. G.:—The reason your P.O.P. prints persist in sticking to the glass and when you are trying to glaze them is because your glasses are not really clean in the first place. Wash them thoroughly with soap and water, dry and polish them, and rub a little French chalk over them, taking care to clear it all off before you squeeze the prints down on the glass. Use more pressure with your squeeze to get rid of the air bubbles.

Nemo:—Your negative is very under-exposed and also under-developed. It is difficult to do anything with an under-exposed plate, except by giving it long tentative development. No good would be done in this case by intensifying the negative, as there is not enough in it to build up on. Why not use an exposure meter, since you say you are so troubled with this sort of thing? Wynne's meter will suit you exactly.

Thomas Parr:—Thanks for your letter; certainly you are eligible for membership and I will keep your name on the list and write you later when the times come for active organization. At present so many are away on their holidays that it has been deemed advisable not to take any active steps just for the moment but as soon as the fall sets in I hope to get the society on its legs. If I can assist you in any way at any time just drop me a line.

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Military Ballooning—The Fascination of Aerial Navigation

In its entirety there is no subject more fascinating than that of aerial navigation, and especially is this true of its military aspects. Dreamers of world-power to be suddenly achieved invoke the aid of some wondrous device, which gives them the absolute dominion of the air and the consequent supremacy on land and sea. Here certainly is a splendid field for speculative romance.

As long as the visionary nature of the dream was frankly acknowledged well and good. But quite recently it has been gravely and repeatedly asserted, by responsible persons, that this conquest of the air is almost, if not entirely, a fait accompli, that future wars will be fought out in the air by fleets of flying-machines and squadrons of air ships. Nations are soberly said to be constructing these new engines of war in all secrecy. Books have been written proving that the balance of power will be destroyed and readjusted leaving this unfortunate country in the position of a fourth-rate power. All this in a few years at most. And these assertions, it is claimed, are based on actual facts!

When we come to look closely into the matter, however, we find that the only existing facts in this direction are two dirigible balloons—one in France, the other in Germany. Both have been very fairly successful. But before it is possible to estimate in how far they are suitable instruments of war, it is essential to lay down clearly, by the purposes of military aeronautics, the terms of the word "dirigible." To direct the artillery fire on the enemy's position; to reconnoitre the enemy's lines and spy out the disposition of his forces; to destroy his troops, stores and fortifications by dropping explosives, and, lastly, to transport troops with speed and safety, possibly over ground that could not be covered by any other means. For the first of these purposes a dirigible balloon is scarcely so suitable as an ordinary captive balloon,

and certainly less so than a man-lifting kite. Its huge bulk would offer far too obvious a target for the enemy's guns.

For the other purposes, however, no more admirable instrument could well be devised than a dirigible balloon, provided that it fulfils certain conditions. The proviso, however, is essential. Briefly, to be of any use from a military point of view, an airship must possess the following qualities: High speed and large lifting-power in order to move against the wind and escape the enemy's fire, either by moving rapidly at a fairly low elevation, or by temporarily rising to a great height; extended radius of action to enable it to return to its base; perfect stability during flight; dirigibility against head winds and cross currents; and absolute safety in ascending, and more especially in landing under adverse circumstances.

In how far can La Patrie and Count von Zeppelin's balloon be said to possess these essential qualities? To begin with the all-important question of speed. From the official reports relating to the performances of both airships, to which the writer has had personal access, it appears that La Patrie has, in favorable circumstances, developed an independent velocity of twenty-three miles and the Zeppelin a speed of thirty miles an hour.

It is, of course, well known that the wind often reaches this speed, and as often surpasses it. If it is true, as shown recently by a Belgian scientist, that the wind, even at moderate altitudes, attains a greater force than twenty miles an hour on an average during half the days in the year, it follows that the French dirigible would only be serviceable during half the year, and then only at moderate elevations, save on exceptionally calm days. The German airship, whose more rigid aluminum framework—while the French aerostat only preserves its rigidity through the pressure of the gas with which it is inflated—allows it to move at a slightly

higher speed, is so unwieldy that it cannot ascend during a breeze of anything like the strength. If it did succeed in rising in the air, it would certainly never be able to land again without being totally destroyed, as happened in January, 1906.

At the present day no higher speed could be given to a dirigible without exposing it to the greatest danger. Every balloon has a "critical" speed, beyond which it cannot go without losing its rigidity under the pressure of the air and buckling up. In the case of La Patrie this critical speed is twenty-seven miles, with the Zeppelin it cannot be far above thirty miles an hour. Unless, therefore, it is mutually agreed by the contending forces in future wars to limit hostilities to calm days there is every prospect that the airship will fail at the critical moment.

The ridiculous nature of the suggestion that airships could possibly be used for transporting troops will appear from the fact that the Zeppelin, with all its 400,000 cubic feet capacity and its 170-h. p. motive force, only has a lifting power of two tons. Its normal crew consists of ten men, thus leaving rather more than a ton for explosives, equipment, etc., so that it would be impossible for it to carry even half a dozen other men.

The present-day airship has to carry so much ballast, or dead weight, that very little useful weight, such as explosives, bombs, men, etc., can be carried. Then, again, it cannot rise to any great height. The former Lebaudy vessel in 1905 on one occasion rose to a height of 4,500 feet, which necessitated the expenditure of 750 pounds of ballast out of the two taken, and even then it only remained in the air just over an hour. Yet the ability to rise quickly to a great height is absolutely essential to an airship under fire.

From the same cause proceeds the extremely small radius of action of an airship, which rigorously limits its practical utility. The life of an air-

ship is absolutely dependent on the ballast. The Zeppelin on one occasion traveled seventy-five miles in two and a quarter hours, returning to its starting point; the Lebaudy vessel has traversed just over seventy miles in the same time. But all these trials have taken place in distinctly favorable circumstances.

Lastly, we come to the greatest obstacle of all that has up to now prevented the airship from becoming a thing of practical utility the difficulty of effecting a safe landing. Here the French vessel is immensely superior, yet in a stiff breeze it could not land without external aid. The Zeppelin cannot land on solid ground at all; at the end of its flight it descends into the water. On the only occasion on which it came to rest on the earth it was totally destroyed. Furthermore, the balloon must be housed in an appropriate shelter, and constantly requires refilling with gas, which necessitates a cumbersome train of wagons.

These difficulties point only too clearly to a single conclusion; no airship could, at the present day, possibly accompany an army in the field. When working from a fixed base, such as a permanent camp, it may be useful for reconnoitring purposes within a strictly limited radius.

It may be objected that these conclusions are at variance with the recent establishment in the German army of a battalion specially devoted to dirigible balloon work. Such a battalion has, in fact, been organized in connection with the established balloon battalion. It consists of three officers, ten non-commissioned officers and seventy-five privates and file. The reason for its creation is, however, not far to seek; it simply denotes that, with their usual prudence, the military authorities have thought fit to guard against a possible sensational development in aerial navigation by creating a body of men experienced in handling the present material—inadequate though it be—who would be able should the necessity arise, to take full advantage of this

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